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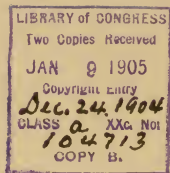
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WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

"Time," says Bacon, "is the greatest innovator; and if time of course alter all things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?"

I.

DURING these history-making days, to one keeping in touch with the world's current affairs, it becomes evident that they are so revolutionary and alarming that at times it would seem as if no one desired to get down to facts. For instance, during my travels in 1901, the enthusiastic admiration of the press in England and on the Continent for American business and educational methods was extremely confusing to me. After reading Lord Rosebery's astounding statements that "some of the Captains of Industry conduct governmental affairs," and that "Britons are impotent," I did not think the time opportune for publishing the little matter I had then prepared to the contrary. But now that some of the falseness of modern methods is coming to light men may possibly cease to praise and instead give to current affairs a little rational attention.

Every one realizes how interminable have been the discussions of the social question and how fruitless have been the efforts of the many meetings and congresses convened with the object of discovering a panacea for the universal unrest. Without possessing a sufficient knowledge of the facts relating to the cause and remedy all that has been said and written upon this subject has been harmful rather than beneficial. Realizing this, I would not presume to advance any views upon this question were I not convinced that there is a simple and

practicable remedy. I would ask that the reader bear this in mind as it will make me the better understood.

Notwithstanding that steam, electricity and modern education have been such important factors in creating unrest, the absence of intelligence displayed in relation to the conception and conduct of life, and in all that has been done and said in favor of centralized industrialism, and the reverse of good results from writing and preaching, lead one to believe there is to be found neither diagnosis nor remedy. However, as an unschooled, plain business man, I will, in a homely way, say a few things which my experience teaches me relate to the world's most vital questions. In doing so, I am aware that nothing brings such vituperation as the statement of a fact does when it bears on advancement. I speak of the world at large, because in this connection countries can no longer be successfully dealt with singly.

When it results from occupation in localities where there are proper food and environment for physical and moral development, all making for preventive medicine, preventive alcoholism, preventive crime, preventive war, and, not least of all, preventive charity, man's everlasting need is a reasonable unit of income.

For the grand and indisputable test of any government is contained in the question, What did it do for the people? Did it properly feed, clothe and house them, or did it not?

My purpose is to discover whether Christendom has or has not complied with these demands.

The few following paragraphs deal with the ratio

of people in employment. They relate to and strike at the fundamentals of society. Provided the falseness of the conditions cannot be righted, nothing to uplift mankind can be done. Why deny the fact that, as a rule, men do not read nor even listen as intelligently as they should. I, therefore, beg that you give me your earnest attention. Because of the conditions they represent, I shall speak of men and things rather plainly, but by no means as plainly as I could and would like to, or as plainly as the situation demands.

To obtain a sound conception of modern industrialism, and current affairs, it is imperative that one should know something about the number of wage-earners and the number the world's purchasing power can employ in centralized manufactures, also a few facts relating to the affairs of the men in control, and something about what is going on in agriculture.

According to the United States census report for the year 1900, excluding establishments with an output below \$500, 5,319,598 men, women and children in this country turned out \$13,019,251,014 worth of manufactured products. Whether these data are or are not overdrawn, there is sufficient leeway for the present waning purchasing power.

Now one year with another, in centralized and thoroughly equipped and economically conducted establishments, the world's purchasing power cannot absorb the centralized manufactured products of 10,000,000 men, women and children. That is, under present false methods three-quarters of one per cent. (I should say one-half of one per cent.) of the people can with modern

machinery do this manufacturing, and as the purchasing power continues to decrease so will the number of men required decrease.

Grant, merely for the moment, that under centralization Europe can hold its own, the figures will show that to do so the number of artisans must be reduced enormously, and that patchwork will not do. On the other hand, look at these figures in the light also of manufacturing transposition, for instance, to the spots where the raw material is produced and consumed, and to the Orient, and it will be apparent that Europe cannot long hold its present relative status. For example, in America 5,000,000 men, women and children can now annually turn out \$15,000,000,000 worth of manufactures, with a steady per capita increase, as against the present output of \$15,050,000,000 by 28,500,000 British, German, French and Russian artisans.

What at this point I would mention, is the lightning trend of commerce toward the Pacific. In the coming commercial struggle, who dares to say the Orient will not down the Occident?—for there are more disciplined men in the Orient who are physically and mentally fitted for any kind of work than in Christendom. If industrialism is to be the order of the day, as has been the practice elsewhere, scrip can be issued, the obtainment of experience being merely a matter of common sense, of which Orientals are not wholly deficient. The portentousness of it all surpasses comprehension. To interpret the irrationality of commercialism, hence, of Western civilization, does not require overdeep or over-sound reasoning.

It is impossible for me to take the time to work

out the details of this monstrosity. But, broadly speaking, one-half and more of this grand total of manufacturing is for the creation and maintenance of centralization itself. The world would have been far better off, as shown by unrest, had the centralized annual production been smaller by fifteen billion and more dollars.

There is one thing to which I would now call especial attention—namely, that, among all peoples, when properly fed and environed, there is a superabundance of those competent to fill the place of an artisan, a position absolutely inferior to that of the farmer, because, if the world is to be advanced, he, the farmer, must apply the great science of biology and do more or less manufacturing.

While public sentiment has been molded into the belief that centralized industrialism is non-competitive, therefore more economic and more desirable than when under the good old law of demand and supply, let us, independent of the ruin which is a sequence, note a few of the first and direct items of cost when the competition is as at present largely between countries, to wit, the cost and maintenance of armies, navies, and their concomitants, including wars; cost of increased output of coal, minerals and iron; cost and maintenance of transportation; increased cost of conducting and living in cities; increasing cost and complexity to such an extent as to make ideal government an impossibility, etc. Is not a cursory glance at these items enough to stagger one?

Every intelligent man should be familiar with these facts, because, so long as existing centralized manufacturing remains in force, as regarding bet-

terment, it matters not, other than that a business is conducive to better results when it is conducted under one head rather than under many, whether the factories be owned and conducted as at present, or socialistically; a general breakdown, such, for example, as is illustrated by the sugar industry, is inevitable.

Let us leave centralized industrialism and take up the fundamentals, the now centralized food question. It is notable that the nitrogenous are the strength-giving foods, and that the maintenance of the soil and the development of ideal social conditions are wholly dependent upon the proper production of these foods. Of the 1,000,000,000 people under Christian rule, so centralized is its production, that no mean percentage of the proper nitrogenous food they consume is produced at a ratio which would require the labor of fewer than 50,000,000 of them. Fewer than one per cent., or 10,000,000, can do more centralized manufacturing than the total number have purchasing power to absorb. But rather than 60,000,000, say 100,000,000 are so centralized as to largely do the work for these 1,000,000,000 people.

Say that a few bankers, brokers, reorganizationists, flotationists, exploiters, or a few captains of industry and rulers, dominated the prices, as applied to the world's production and consumption, say the same men dominated the transportation lines and rates. That is, say nature was interfered with and reversed, that at the tip end of the tail a few hairs were made into a battery for giving life to and wagging the dog. What would be the result? Destruction of the dog.

In relation to the 1,000,000,000 people under Christian rule, for the purpose of illustrating what has been and is going on, let me carry this question further on the road to its logical conclusion. When the captains of industry will have succeeded in centering in towns a large percentage of the peoples of Europe and America; when they will have succeeded in centralizing the production of albuminous, blood-making, cell-building, and vitalizing food, in the hands of say fewer than 100,000,000 of the 1,000,000,000; when they will have succeeded in modernizing the factories (to the extent of doubling the capacity of output of the American manufacturers) so as to require for meeting the world's purchasing power fewer than 10,000,000 artisans, when, I repeat, all and more than this will have been accomplished by the world's captains of industry, what will be the effect upon society and civilization? Destruction. This is the trend of things to-day.

While, as being a living thing, all the world is giving this credence and fertilizing it, it is, on the contrary, an abnormality. Without transposition, the referendum, single-tax, government ownership, cooperation, or any other political scheme, offered as a curative, evidences littleness or dishonesty of purpose. I may, at points relating hereto, emphasize and reemphasize these things, but for good they cannot be repeated often enough.

The previous matter cannot be dismissed without supplementing it with a word on food, for, without health and vitality, what earthly good is man? Moreover, in the food question are the fundamentals of sociology. This is at the root and it is

the basis of my work—my specialty. Indeed, Applied Biology is my specialty, and to this these letters pertain throughout. Briefly, speaking advisedly, and without reservation, under Christian rule there is not a spot where, in poverty or affluence, during the first and important years of their lives, children are started properly, or to make healthy men and women. In my long experience, I am sorry to say it, I have not found a woman, and there are few, if any, men, truly acquainted with all that pertains to the present food obtainable for the rearing of children, for the rearing of man. For example, in 1895, upon my arrival at a town which is universally credited with being in the very heart of science, I crossed the street to again view what is said to be, architecturally, as perfect a cathedral as there is in Europe. I soon found myself in the midst of clergymen and priests who had come from every quarter of the globe. Being familiar with the building I soon returned to the attractive court and sat down to rolls and tea. Upon paying the bill (60 cents, indicating the class of hotel) just across from my table cans of milk were being taken from a mass of garbage in a covered van, with the insignia of the Emperor on it. Unlike the remainder of the visitors, I began investigating the conditions of the people living in the seven streets under the shadow of that beautiful cathedral. Being familiar with the question, I was not surprised to find that, of every ten born, there were during the first twelve months four or five deaths. While these percentages are above the average, they, or similar conditions, everywhere prevail.

Doubtless the largest percentage of university

men, scientists, and students of books is to be found in France and Germany. Yet, in this vital question, to wit, normal milk production and distribution, while the world's most costly dairies present some most unscientific conditions, it has been almost impossible, due to the filth and stench, for me, without first covering my face with a handkerchief, to quickly walk through some of the cow-stables of reputable French and German dairies. For man's well-being, rather than the intelligence which is indispensable, this denotes the ignorance which is destructive.

It is not so much this enormous infant mortality which interests me as it is the enfeebled, degraded and inhuman condition of the living, to which I would call the attention of prohibitionists and reformers.

With bodies and brains so imperfect, how can there be intelligence and progress? I wish to emphasize the fact that, the higher or the lower condition of man is indexed by, in its full sense, the perfection or imperfection of the food supply. Yet, in no single spot under Christian rule can there be found, in their relation to the production, preservation and use of food, proper conditions; and what is still more strange and alarming, is that there can be found nobody who is working on lines which can bring about the desired conditions—is not our educational and religious training, to say the least, faulty?

In this connection there arises the question of the birth rate. Western civilization is at the present time abnormal. The decrease and the alarming source of the birth rate is a speck in our abnor-

mality. To deal with this speck by itself, ignoring the cause, is just as irrational as it would be to try to make a speck in a decaying potato sound. Society is made up of this sort of specks, and the one relating to the birth rate is illustrative of them all. The long effusions over race suicide and eugenics show nothing but ignorance of biology. But provided we can do no better by them than we are now doing, is an increase of the birth rate and the number of people desirable? when it is considered that:

First—At recent prices, the entire produce of the earth year by year would not cover the cost of restoring the fertilizing elements taken from it.

Second—The earth is not producing sufficient to properly feed and sustain all of its inhabitants.

Third—At recent prices, the earth's production is insufficient to properly clothe and house all the people.

Fourth—At recent prices, the produce of the earth would not return a fair compensation for labor, and for the proper maintenance of farm improvements.

Fifth—Prior to commercialism there was never relatively so large a decrease in the world's food production, and so large an increase in the number of people in a state of hunger and starvation, more especially shown since 1890.

Sixth—This brings out the fact that, though under the guise of philanthropy, they would make the public so believe, the monopolists and centralists cannot in any sense provide for a small fraction of the people they pauperize.

While these letters will barely touch upon the

economic and social questions, there will be in them sufficient to explain to a reasoning mind, why the birth rate is so influenced, and its most harmful source; and also why, rather than good health, early deaths, feebleness and short lives result.

A thorough acquaintance with the food problem will give the key to sociology.

Halt, to rulers, publicists, lawyers, clergymen, artisans, socialists, cooperators, anarchists, before going further, I say—Halt! Let us see where we are. Because this data alone shows that the superstructure of Christendom is false, unsound, and disintegrating. It shows that, prior to making the foundation sound and solid, it is a physical impossibility to better social conditions one iota. It should not need more to stimulate into activity everybody.

This last matter has reference to the past. For intensifying these conditions and building abnormality upon abnormality, and ruin upon ruin, the mechanism has only been recently, so to speak, fairly completed. Naturally, day by day it is becoming more and more perfected. By looking backward you will discover, if you have not already done so, that, as, in cycles, there was an increase in the iron output, and in all its concomitants, so was there an almost incomparably greater increase in centralization, the number in poverty and the extent of decadence.

With the small ratio of the people employed, with only a small per cent. of them receiving a reasonable unit of income, try and conceive the enormous results that would follow if the whole world was put to work on a unit of income which would

merely give clean environment and a reasonable amount of blood-producing food—the desideratum for man. Try and conceive such conditions, I say, though in reality, they would be as far beyond one's grasp as is the distance to the planets. But I believe philosophy and science would enable their realization.

There is England, the chief dominating power on earth, whose inhabitants are, according to Lord Rosebery, impotent. There are myriads of societies working for betterment of the, so to speak, body politic. There are almost innumerable workers for centralization, hence for complexity of and unmanageable government, and, at one and the same time, for regulation and betterment, through prescribed laws.

Now, under present conditions, for all of them together to undertake to place peoples on the highway to betterment, would be just as irrational and just as impossible as it would be for them to undertake to restore to its normal state a decaying potato.

Hence, the utmost is being done to indorse Rosebery's statement, establish the basic principles and destroy the evolutionary theories of Darwinianism.

Man's need, getting as near as possible to nature, vegetable and animal life, is profitable work and proper food. Established, this would start man on the highway to the highest ideal.

In this destroying centralizing age, it should never be forgotten that, the land exhausted, the armies and navies maintained, the cost of transportation, the minerals consumed in and the wares turned out of the centralized factories, or districts,

where now about 40,000,000 men, women and children are employed, to do what, under modern methods, fewer than 10,000,000 could do, is largely so much waste. Moreover, do not forget that this is done for the purpose of enslaving the masses and centralizing wealth and power; and also that, in centralized manufacturing under properly organized economic conditions the workers should not and some day not far distant will not, provided the world is not British Indianized, exceed 2,000,000. The sooner things are shaped to this end the better for mankind.

Yet, to-day increased sums and almost super-human efforts are being made to further centralize production, so the world's work will be done by still fewer hands. Our good Christian, humanitarian, prohibition, reformation and professional charity organization friends, form a part of this commercial machine which makes for competitive struggles, war, degradation and ruin, and on the other hand, which makes The Hague Congress seem so farcical.

Suffice it to say that, within a few years, at par value of stock, railways covering \$6,000,000,000 have been bankrupted and reorganized—in some instances railways have been put through this process two or more times, profits being thus multiplied. By this means a few men have absorbed the wealth and gained the control of the railways. The same questionable methods are now being applied to industrials. Since the impetus given to trade by the high price of wheat in 1898, erroneously called the "Leiter Corner," companies representing some \$7,000,000,000 on properties worth, say, one-fifth

of that sum, have been floated. The cost of stock held and sold was minus, yet in the absence of great failures there is an expression of surprise. But nothing is said of the loss of opportunities, the all-important matter.

Such large chips and so many of them were never played with before. Nothing but blind ignorance was apparent. The world seemed mad. In Wall Street, between the hours of ten and three, money was turned over 500 and more times. All classes offered themselves for shearing. Now they are sad, not wiser, and the clouds are thickening day by day, the bitterness being intense.

It is impossible to fittingly condemn this so-called high finance. But the helplessness of mankind through the absence of intelligence is to me the most alarming feature these frauds have developed. Vainglorious, and, if that is possible, worse, seem to be all the movements for uplifting.

II.

ON January 18, 1872, practically without means, under modern methods, a man laid the foundation of the world's largest concern, and largest individual fortune—exceeding \$1,000,000,000. His first act was to destroy manufacturing competition. This he and four dominating powers effected through conspiracy. His second act was to destroy the producer of the raw material. This was done by playing with marked cards. Six gambling pits comprised his thimble-rigging device. He played, so to speak, for a syndicate. Sitting in his house, he thus gave his orders through his secretary: "Give 'em all they'll take—give 'em all they'll take." He conducted affairs as do proprietors of faro banks, behind breastworks of men, with officers and touts, always on guard. In a single bout he has swept into his coffers as much as \$30,000,000. In this manner his profits and success were incomparably greater than in the manufacturing part. Upon thereby ruining a single competitor or a large body of speculators and producers, he became enraptured with joy, an abnormal creature.

During 1893, in his private office in lower Broadway, a friend—an acquaintance of mine—stood over the "ticker" with this man while he was losing a million dollars in the stock of a certain railway. My acquaintance said to me: "So-and-So was as merry over this loss as I would be in losing a cigar in throwing dice with a friend." In this you

get something of an idea of the world's greatest gambler and most important man.

In 1882 there was an organization formed under nine trustees. The direct profits which come in day after day, compounding interest, those resulting from accumulations and manipulated speculations run into hundreds of thousands; a large part of this income is deducible by any expert in this line. The large profits from gambling now come through the seventh pit, known as the New York Stock Exchange, where two or more times thirty millions have been obtained dishonestly in a single deal. This large income represents more than one-fifteenth of the total net income of the whole United States. But, if as they should do, the statisticians estimated the losses resulting from the exhaustion of the soil, depletion of mines, devastation of forests, etc., the profits would represent a very much larger and more alarming ratio of our increased wealth, which with time will be more and more apparent.

The manufacturing process performed by this concern is of the simplest nature. The products it has vended have been inferior to those vended under competition. Some of the other products in which it is now interested and vending are injurious to the health and interest of mankind. Surveillance over transportation and affairs of competitors is universal and constant. Private matter forwarded to the court has been found on the desk of the president of this concern within seventy-two hours from its mailing.

For the purpose of molding public sentiment newspapers have been subsidized, as many as one

hundred and ten in one State. Failing in this line, upon building a university, which is destined to be the largest in the world, the founder has succeeded in turning the sentiment of the uninformed in his favor.

Politicians and Government officials are retained as counsel. Some or all of the men in this concern have been indicted a dozen or more times for almost every act in the category of crime. Because of indictment and for fear of his life, the chief was smuggled through the States in a sleeping-car for years. This man is not a philosopher. He has never succeeded in any great undertaking where he was not playing with loaded dice and the game was not, "heads I win, tails you lose." He always puts others to the front to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. He is a menace to mankind. This concern is a menace to mankind. It was because of its seemingly visionary schemes that William H. Vanderbilt said this concern would dominate all the railways in the United States. Truly, among Captains of Industry, this man is King.

Within twenty years all other producers, manufacturers and speculators in their line were ruined. The deposits in the institutions dominated by this concern are said to be around \$425,000,000. These men, these affairs, like those of all the large dominators and dominating interests of the world, cannot be painted black enough.

Now, if the same methods were applied to the business of the whole world, why, in a corresponding length of time, would not there be a like result?

But the large and controlling interests on the globe are dominated by similar methods. The uni-

versal unrest and dread are due to this fact. Before there can be any uplifting whatsoever, these methods must be reformed, or, more correctly speaking, old and natural methods must be restored.

The sole object of making this statement is because it is illustrative of the larger business interests in Christendom which dominate the world. Practically speaking, the concern in question has practiced, and does practice, in the parent, or its other concerns, every dishonest, unjust, revolutionary, destructive and criminal method or act practiced by large or small businesses. Without a complete transformation of methods nothing but centralization and retrogression can result. Those who tell us betterment can alone come through legislation, publicity, etc., are inexperienced men and unsound thinkers.

In passing from one captain of industry to another, an illustration of American methods will be of assistance to those not familiar with them. Including subsidies, say a railway is bonded at a sum which will realize on the sale of its bonds from \$1,000 to \$6,000 per mile in excess of the cost of the road, and that it is capitalized at \$20,000 per mile. It is at once apparent that the promoter makes a profit, and also holds the stock and controls the railway. By paying dividends he can generally work the prices up to or above par. Upon ceasing to pay dividends he can wreck the road and place it in the hands of a receiver, cause the shares to be assessed and generally buy them in at his own price. This is one of the means by which the captains of industry have gained their domination over the world at large.

To illustrate, there is a certain railway in this country which was capitalized at \$100,000,000. The cost of construction was below the sum realized on the bonds. Dividends upon the stock were paid until the shares sold at \$130, or 30 per cent. above par. The payment of dividends ceased. The company was wrecked. A receiver was appointed. An assessment of \$10 per share was levied upon the stock, after which the price of the shares fell to \$8.25. The capital stock was increased to \$200,000,000. Since which time the new shares have sold around par and also fallen 20 per cent. In some instances, railways have been wrecked several times. Thus may a man or a coterie of men continually dominate the directorate, buy back the shares at a pittance, pile money up by the bushel and sow ruin broadcast.

The fact is that during twenty-six years, on these lines, receivers have been appointed for 639 railways, representing stock and bonds aggregating the vast sum of \$6,291,397,000.

The so-called gilt-edged roads show another kind of method for milking the public. For example, large blocks of New York Central and Hudson River Railway stock were sold to the public at prices ranging between \$120 and \$155 per share, the par value being \$100. The market price fell to \$85 per share, since which time it has advanced to \$156 and fallen to \$113 per share. As the capital is \$100,000,000, anybody can readily see what a fabulous amount of money can be made on such turns.

In relation hereto, the purchasers of the stocks who have been so unmercifully robbed I do not

bear in mind. However, rather than the irrationality applied to gambling in general, I would go to the root of the cause. But, that which most interests me, and mankind also, is the part the actors have played in transforming and ruining the world, and their present status for wider domination. Moreover, there are now to be dealt with in the same manner that have been and are applied to railways, bonds and stocks of industrial companies amounting to about \$7,000,000,000.

The reason the American merchant marine has not grown in a manner corresponding with that of the railway system and industrialism is because it has not afforded the same opportunity for swindling and money-getting.

The foregoing will make clear the following matter in relation to the position the captain of industry holds of whom I am about to speak:

Up to and extending well into the seventies, when, because their clientèle was protected, the names of Rothschild and Baring were everywhere known and honored, there came into the field another kind of house, another kind of financiering, one benefiting cooperators only, and this at the exploitation of the populace, of governments, indeed, of the world. But, naturally and fortunately, it has now come to pass that the world's great co-operating banks, bankers, financiers, millionaires and schemers are no longer secure, for this captain of industry is not an experienced economist, and in the nature of things, he has, as I predicted in my letter published in London in 1895, been unable to maintain his supremacy in great business affairs for any length of time.

The head of this house rather than having at once lost his reputation, became a chief of promoters, wreckers, reorganizationists, centralists and one of the chiefs in bringing ruin upon the whole world. His railway and industrial financiering schemes have run into the billions. This captain of industry, in connection with the first-mentioned concern, has floated, for instance, such rotten companies as The United States Steel Corporation, The Amalgamated Copper, and the International Mercantile Marine, which are, if such be possible, while not so far-reaching, blacker than his railway financiering. In his chain of depository institutions it is said that the deposits run up to \$372,000,000.

In affairs of such large moment, was there ever in effect such retroaction? Was there ever shown a greater absence of intelligence, sound common sense, and morality? In relation to the so-much-talked-of world supremacy in England, Germany and America, I cite these instances as other alarming illustrations of its asininity.

Again, in this ruin, and of the billions of valueless stock and bonds, or those above their value put out by this captain of industry, and in his exploitation of the world, it was open to everybody to know that, practically speaking, he had as partners, backed by all exchanges, the world's great banks, great bankers, financiers, moneyed men, brokers, and their touts (the world's dominators).

In taking from the people their earnings and accumulations and putting them in the hands of the few in sums ranging between \$5,000,000 and \$200,000,000, thus centralizing wealth, creating poverty, depriving men of opportunities, and undermining

the foundations of civilization, this man, in his sphere, has been captain. He has been as lion-like (which in this instance was indispensable) as has been his associate previously noticed, catlike. Had not the latter committed his acts through bribed instruments not only would more have been known of him, but possibly his career might have been cut short long since.

Yet, as a known party of the world's ruin, fewer than five years ago, in a sense, nobody else on the globe held so exalted and unique a position. So wise and sound was his philosophy thought to be that his judgment was almost universally looked upon as being infallible. He had a clientèle reaching into all quarters of the globe. Rather than being at the command of the King of England, His Majesty practically called upon and dined with him. When the British Budget was read, he was present as guest of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was asked to pass judgment upon the same. The Emperor of Germany gave him the keys to his estates and treasures. From every quarter and by every man whose business was interfered with by the Community of Interest this man was appealed to for the privilege of doing business, for the privilege of living on God's earth. For good, or for evil, this man's power was almost infinite. He was king among rulers of Christendom, conspicuous in the church, and in our educational institutions, because of his part in commercialism, up to two short years ago, so everywhere was the power of this captain of industry shown. Fortunately for mankind, he has lost his Aladdinality.

These days the press is full of the blackest kind

of evidence relating to the methods practiced by the Community of Interest. This exploiter, if that be possible, is being more bitterly denounced than was and is the party just referred to. Yet, to-day this destroyer has been elected a trustee of a university whose students number 4,500. These circumstances are open to everybody, consequently to the faculty and students. Is or is not such an honor a premium put upon corruption and immorality?

In an aside, I want to call your attention to the power for ruin the domination of \$800,000,000 in deposits means when in the hands of two men. Interest rates can be and have been advanced 10,000 per cent. and more. To prevent the election of Bryan, and to kill the silver issue, during the week preceding the Presidential election of 1900 interest rates were advanced from 2 to 25 per cent. The day following the election they were dropped to 3 per cent. Such conditions should nowhere for a moment be allowed to obtain. According to late reports loans on collaterals in New York now amount to about \$1,380,000,000. That is, to that extent, the banks aid the Community of Interest—these men. If it is not this which makes the money question complex, what is it? How unlike Scotch banking, or the methods of the Bank of France. How appalling!

It is well known that the men in question create the stocks and also the banks which loan the money on large and safe margins to carry and keep them alive; and that the complexity of the money question is due wholly to the fact that nearly all of the banking capital and the deposits in the great cen-

ters is used for stock and produce gambling. I have an exceedingly cautious acquaintance who has been a large borrower on stocks at 80 per cent. of market price for fifteen years. This year this gentleman was forced to give his banks a standing judgment, the nature of which will best be shown by the document itself.

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ON DEMAND for value received.....promise to pay to NATIONAL BANK OF IN NEW YORK, OR ORDER, the sum of.....DOLLARS, hereby agreeing that said bank shall have a lien upon all property of the undersigned and all collaterals pledged by the undersigned, now or hereafter in possession of said bank, or under its control, as security for any indebtedness of the undersigned now existing or to become due or that may be hereafter contracted, with the right at any time to demand additional security and with the right, in case of failure to comply with such demand for additional security or in case of default in payment, to sell without advertisement or notice to the undersigned, at any broker's board in the City of New York, or at public or private sale in the said city or elsewhere, or to otherwise dispose of the same in the discretion of any of the officers of the said bank, without notice of amount due or claimed to be due, without advertisement, and without notice of the time or place of sale, each and every of which is hereby expressly waived, applying the proceeds thereof upon the said indebtedness, together with interest and expenses, legal or otherwise, the undersigned to be liable for any deficiency.

It is further agreed, that upon any sale by virtue hereof, the holder hereof may purchase the whole or any part of such property discharged from any right of redemption, which is hereby expressly released to the holder hereof, who shall have a claim against the maker hereof for any deficiency arising upon such sale.

It is further agreed, that any moneys or property at any time in the possession of said bank belonging to any of the parties liable hereon to said bank, and any deposits, balance of deposits, or other sums at any time credited by or due from said bank to any of said parties may at all times, at the option of said bank, be held and treated as collateral security for the payment of this note or the indebtedness evidenced hereby whether due or not due, and said bank may at any time at its option set off the amount due or to become due hereon against any claim of any of said parties against said bank.

In the dry goods field the conditions are very

similar. One immense corporation has nearly eighty members in various cities, and others have fewer numbers, but all these are under this same influence.

This matter is mentioned because better than anything else it will convey to many the endless grip of government by plutocracy.

If others read this document with the same feelings with which I was possessed after reading it, it will not soon be effaced from their memories.

After rising, even through audacity, to the highest commercial power in the world, possessed of abnormal income and wealth, is a man honest, is a man wise, is a man a philosopher, is a man normal, who, for the purpose of increasing that wealth and power, will then deliberately commit acts which will correspondingly lower himself in the minds of the people who make up the world? If not, has he been worthy the dictatorship he has held?

Then there is a third party. While his name is not so widely heralded he has in undermining the fundamentals of our so-called intelligent civilization cut the widest swath of the three. The latter is incomparably the soundest thinker and the ablest business man, but his pockets are not so well filled as are those of the others. Had it not been for this man there would not have been to-day a Community of Interest, and such extremes in wealth and poverty. Nor, throughout the world, would there have been so many men starved to death during the last decade and a half. This man and I came from the same county. I know of his earlier life and limited educational opportunities.

In this game of ruin there have been two bodies

each composed of four men who with their coconspirators have performed no small part in the game of centralization and universal destruction. In each instance they were known as the Big Four. Oh! but how they did cut the ground from under what we call civilization. They were, of course, all common men—good and wise men could not perform such fiendish acts. It is not so long ago that one of them was shoveling dung out of cattle pens at a wage of a dollar a day. He can to-day shovel his own gold out by the million.

As a part and parcel, there are, as everybody knows, the Railway Magnates. Of this crowd all well-informed men are familiar with the fact that our first millionaire eighty times over was one of them; that our first millionaire two hundred times over was another. We have rather lost sight of those who range in the tens. Such waste, transformation and ruin as they have spread over the world in various ways is confusing.

It is worthy of note that, in conducting a monopoly, or a railway which can profitably be put into the hands of a receiver, economy is not a requisite, for, as in the sound law of supply and demand, competition is made inoperative. In this instance it is worth remembering that if there is a mountain of gold in sight, there is a class of men who, in an attempt to reach it, will stop at nothing. If the nuggets are numerous and large, men will neither peach nor incriminate themselves. With this in mind let us take up some of the adjutants and the stool-pigeons whom the Captains of Industry first made breastworks and their associates.

Before the trust fever a friend of mine was at-

torney for works which were doing well on a reputation of its products. The proprietor needed a partner. He asked the attorney to become such, saying, "my foreman is too ignorant to be taken into the business, and I don't see how I can avoid doing so unless you become my associate." Nobody to-day represents more capital at board meetings than does the so-called ignorant workman in question. I called upon a very prosperous Western manufacturer. This man invited me to go through his works. I saw one of his laborers in difficulty over the measurements of a barrel. His measurements represented a loss of about \$3 a barrel. Happening to know something about this, after some difficulty, I taught the man to gauge a barrel. This man at the instance of another prevailed upon his employer to invest \$100,000 in a proposition brought to him by an acquaintance. This was the first hundred thousand which set the huge machine in motion. He, who was a common laborer, for this service has been made one of the great, rich men of the world.

In another instance I was introduced to one of these gentlemen whose name carries great weight. This man had for thirty years seen and performed almost daily certain labor in which there were simple chemical changes. In discussing the process and product I found that he knew absolutely nothing of the cause and effect. I met another of these adjutants with whom I was acquainted at a time when he was in a muddle over a \$16,000,000 affair. In a word, the trouble only required the application of the rule of three. Yet he knew not the cause of his failure.

Another stool-pigeon, I should say, adjutant, is a Baptist minister, who, with the exception of his employer and master, is doubtless more familiar with the inner circle of fiendishness than is anybody else. Would the training of a clergyman naturally be on business and scientific lines? Otherwise, is it desirable that he should through corporate representation become one of the world's dictators?

From my own experience I might continue these remarks throughout our commercial life, or say for more than a third of a century with the same relative results. It will be seen that education has played no part in our great concerns. Brutality is the need of commercialism—as everybody must know.

A word more in relation to some of the chiefs of "High Finance." One of the great men in the world's supremacy is a boy about twenty-five years old. He (with others) devotes the early part of the day to preventing men from the opportunity of earning a livelihood. His evenings are devoted to running a Public Bible Class and teaching the doctrines of Christ.

(Knowing the dishonest methods by which the money was obtained, as he does, is not a clergyman, professor, doctor, scientist, or college president, who takes this or other similarly obtained money, particeps criminis? Does he not place himself below the common fence? Through his exalted position, does he not tend to make respectable and put a premium on the most far-reaching and destructive kind of crime and vice?)

In financial discussion harvests are interesting, a bank statement is interesting, trade expansion or

reaction is interesting, prosperity itself is interesting; but the interest in all of them lies in their bearing on the stock market. Events are judged, not primarily in their bearing on the countries' political and economic progress, but in the light of the question, Will they put stocks up or will they put them down? In the absence of events, criticism assumes much the form of the sporting columns, the resources, record, and staying qualities of the "bulls" and the "bears" being canvassed as if they were entries at the Derby.

In order to place the bank reserve above or below its requirement for the purpose of influencing stocks, all that is necessary is to transfer a few millions from one ledger to another, but, practically speaking, the removal of a few millions of gold from one vault to another across the street affords an excuse for a greater influence upon the market. If the gold is moved from one side of the water to the other it has an influence not only upon the bank rates but the stock markets of the whole world.

These things have an influence upon the affairs of all mankind. Were it not that they are so tragic, would it not make human beings appear like a lot of tomfools?

Whomsoever the Community of Interest decree shall not do business in America is doomed to failure.

As is business so is society. Corruption is now in the atmosphere we breathe. The masses ridicule the word honesty and cite as examples to bear them out the men who dominate the world and of whom I am writing. Students of the lower as

well as the higher educational institutions smile at the cunning of these men. The effect of commercialism upon women seems still more alarming than upon men. Even public and Sunday-school children under eight years of age talk to their teachers about these men and their crimes. Were I to relate what I know it would seem as if vice was disregarded almost as much as is honesty. The general feeling is one of bitterness rather than jealousy.

The degree of corruption shown by a people is indexed by the business methods they practice, and its extent by the opportunities presented. During the speculative period following the Franco-German War, my time was largely spent between Berlin and London. The sums played for in corporate swindling were as large as the public could deal with. It so happened that I had means of getting a good deal of inside information, and I feel justified in saying that things there were about as black as the perpetrators knew how to make them. For instance, in the Grant-Samson-Emma-Mine flotation cycle, Grant floated companies, if my memory serves me, represented by a capitalization of nineteen millions sterling. Within a few months the market value of all the stocks fell to something like one million sterling. This is a fair illustration of practically all the new Stock Exchange business in England and Germany during my residence abroad at that time. Moreover, more than once did I hear men chuckle over the millions sterling made in sending rotten British iron to the Yankees in payment for the American railway bonds which had been and were then coming into England. Everybody knows about the later

Hooleys and Wrights, and other swindling and impotency connected with the recent large bank failures in Germany, especially those shown to be back of some of the new companies.

Everybody knows that universal tipping, bribing and vice in the Old World runs back to the beginning of history. Yet, I was shocked when I saw that to prevent rejection and make a sale five or ten pounds for the steward or groom had to be added to the price of every American horse sold in London while I was there. But the bribe-takers I had in mind at the start were the German and English customs and revenue officials whose honesty has so long and commonly been paraded alongside the dishonesty of the Yankees. In this connection I would like to cite two not exceptional incidents which came directly under my eye. In a suburb of Berlin, not far from the old palace in Charlottenberg, an establishment, in which I was experimenting, was seized by a revenue official, and, upon payment of 30 marks, or \$7.50, by the proprietor of the property, released within the hour. Upon the payment of half a crown, 60 cents, I saw a lot of cigars pass the customs in London. This out-Yankees the Yankee. Yet, the moment one comes in contact with strange Germans or Englishmen at the first opportunity American honesty is questioned.

Let me add that, while imperialists, commercialists and captains of industry exploit mankind, land and sea, any poor fellow here who attacks their fraudulent stocks is imprisoned! And also add that, as a whole, men are not competent to combat these things. Therefore, this should be recognized and met.

III.

RELATIVE to the brutality in our commercial corruption, I am not going to enter here into animal husbandry and the meat supply; nor into the extent of adulteration; nor into the six or seven pints sold for a gallon; nor into the twelve or fourteen ounces sold for a pound; nor into the deterioration of wares, morality, etc., but will say a word regarding our "Death Line." In one class of labor men above thirty-five are not given employment; in another the limit is forty-five. The Community of Interest is about starting works with 2,000 men where the age is forty, the old employees above that age already having been discharged. The purpose is, of course, to get a larger output per capita. This line of procedure seems to me to be about as low as men can stoop.

The series of articles in McClure's Magazine, in which Mr. Lincoln Steffens has exposed the misgovernment of St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and other cities has puzzled us with the mystery of dominate baseness. But in his latest essay, "Enemies of the Republic," Mr. Steffens sums up his observations in one appalling generalization that dispels the mystery and leaves us face to face with the naked, hideous truth. "We cannot run round and round in municipal rings and understand ring corruption; it isn't a ring thing. We cannot remain in one city or ten and comprehend municipal corruption; it isn't a local thing. We cannot stick to a party and follow party corruption; it isn't a partisan

thing. And I have found that I cannot confine myself to politics and grasp all the ramifications of political corruption. It isn't political corruption. It's corruption. The corruption of our American politics is our American corruption, political, but financial and industrial, too."

It is the solemn fact that the degradation of our Government is the work of that very "better element" to which we look to reform it. Boodlers do not sell franchises to themselves; they sell them to "substantial citizens." For every disreputable bribe-taker there is a respectable bribe-giver.

The fundamental cause of corruption, which is not confined to America, is centralized commercialism. In a word, the cause lies in the false methods and dishonest practices which result in centralized production, be that of whatever nature.

What I want to come to, and why I write these last pages, is this: The universal impression seems to be that our enormous combinations are the outgrowth of superior intelligence, while the reverse is true. The facts are that they resulted from extremely productive virgin soil, favorable climatic conditions, false and rotten methods, and criminal corruption; that every effort has been put forth to make the United States appear to be passing through an epoch of unequaled prosperity, while the facts are that our wastefulness, despoliation and retrogression are unparalleled; that in order to imitate the pernicious industrialism and centralization, which we inherited, and have intensified, and in the hope of renewed life and in catching up with us, commercial and technical schools are springing into existence in the cities throughout Europe.

These commercial schools are a part of commercialism and centralization. Admitting the soundness of the principle, the number of men who would be advanced by it is an infinitesimal part of one per cent. of the people. To-day, in New York, hundreds of college-bred men are receiving only about half the pay of a policeman—only the other day one of them entered the police force. These young men are discontented and unhappy, say their life is a veritable hell. For some eighteen months a trust has been fruitlessly seeking a head. The compensation offered is \$50,000 per annum. If this centralization is to last, men to fill these places are the burning need. To fill them, it will require the creation of another kind of Adam. At present man is too little and too perverted. Gentlemen and great men are so born. If it were not so, would it be reasonable to believe that professors and clergymen, as at present taught, could educate men to fill a high commercial position?

The men and women of the American Institute of Social Service have undertaken the regeneration of man. Lectures now being delivered by the men who brought about the unrest are being reported by the society. This was instituted by this society of reformers. I cannot conceive of anything more degrading, more revolutionary, more destructive. It shows either dishonesty or ignorance.

Let one desiring to get an insight into real, sound business, as applied to commercialism, visit Glasgow, Scotland, and study the clever Scots' methods, beginning with the making of the Clyde navigable for ships of deepest draft, giving special attention to their sound banking methods, and to the shrewd

manner in which shipbuilding was transferred to that center. Before departing, though, one should get a taste of the admixture of Puritanism, commercialism and degeneration, for nowhere else is it so intermingled and nauseous.

On the other hand, leave the sordid commercialism and take up a higher ideal. Enter France and study it in its true light. Take up the diffusion of wealth and the cause—moneys by inheritance showing thirty times greater than in Britain. Study the peasantry and note their dowries. Study and compare the Bank of France with that of the accursed system practiced in America. Among other things on the continent of Europe, while anything but perfect, study agriculture, in order to learn how wasteful and ruinous is the whole American agricultural system. Indeed, as, at present, among the larger peoples, being the world's wisest, most conservative and best-poised country, study France.

With the business methods in vogue since the passage of the Cobden corn laws, but accelerated during the past two decades, I may say, ten men in the United States now dominate our money, interest rates and credits (banks, financial trusts and life insurance company funds): transportation rates (railway and steamship lines); industrials: petroleum, coal and minerals: prices of produce (consequently prices of farming lands), and, in some instances, iron and structural building, to say nothing of universities, churches, and organized charity.

This little body of ten men is known as "The Community of Interest." It covers the word, more recently made hateful, supremacy.

I make mention of these men: (1) Because dur-

ing the past two decades they have largely shaped the world's history. (2) Because without complete knowledge of their methods one is unfitted to soundly deal with business or social affairs. (3) Because without knowledge of these methods and something of the conception and conduct of life, nobody is prepared to advantageously take the reins of government. (4) Because they are captains of centralization. (5) Because these methods deprive men of opportunities and prevent, in any single direction, the attainment of betterment. (6) Because in ignoring the loss of opportunities and the exhaustion of the soil all discussions relating to man's welfare are irrelevant. (7) It will be noticed that I have not said anything about the losses sustained on the exchanges. This is, because in comparison with the undermining of all that pertains to ideal social conditions, they appear insignificant.

This Community of Interest purchases of itself iron ore, limestone, coal, coke, billets, rails, structural iron, machinery, extends railways, etc., contracts for erecting buildings, and centralizes the people in towns and cities, bringing to our country an immense number of undesirable immigrants, etc., etc. The captains of industry who created it have torn our country asunder, metamorphosed and hurt the whole world.

To make possible this Community of Interest it was necessary: (1) To turn the balance of trade in favor of the United States. (2) To create abnormal activity in trade. (3) To centralize peoples, husbandry and manufacturing. (4) To mold public sentiment in favor of its trade methods.

To obtain this so-called balance of trade and attract gold to the centers for speculative purposes, new territory with rich virgin soil was opened up—it is estimated that through this means our stock of gold has reached one-fourth of the world's total.

For the purpose of control, the railways, I repeat, were bankrupted and reorganized to an extent, at par value of shares, exceeding six thousand million dollars. To gain this end, undermine the investor and ruin the world's agriculture and animal husbandry, it was also necessary, of course, to dominate the exchanges.

To stimulate unprecedented speculation for the purpose of centralization, a large tonnage, increased railway earnings and an endless chain of currency payments were indispensable. The flotation of industrials would start money rolling, and a large iron output would increase tonnage and railway earnings. The only means of achieving these ends lay in the control of and application to industrials, especially those for the manufacture of iron, the same nefarious swindling methods that had been and are applied to the financiering, construction and conduct of railways. Hence, the flotation of industrials. In the meantime the banks and institutions where money could be centered were brought under domination.

The first requisite was to issue and sell a lot of worthless shares. The second, to let the bottom drop out of the market. The third, according to precedent, receiverships and reorganizations. In this manner the money enters the pockets of the bankers, financiers and promoters and the shares come back into their hands. For example, there

are the Amalgamated Copper and the United States Steel companies, put out by and under the leadership of the heads of the two large chains of banks, differing only in capitalization. That their rottenness would make short work of them was, of course, a foregone conclusion.

In regard to the losses sustained on the exchanges through speculation, in this connection, that is of too minor importance to dwell upon. But control of the products the producer sells and purchases destroys opportunities and robs civilization of all there is in it. This is the primal question.

Believing they will pay, are not organizers of such companies men void of reasoning power? Otherwise, as destroyers, can words fully depict their atrociousness? If the school system was educational, as suffragists, would the so-called educated have permitted the prevalence of the present conditions?

For favorably molding public sentiment the press did not succeed in reaching the hearts of the people. But, I repeat, the endowment of universities was hit upon by one of the captains of industry. Though "they," to borrow the words of Lord Bacon, "bring forth cobwebs of learning, admirable for the fineness of thread and work, but with no substance or profit, avoiding the things that come home to men's business and bosom," these subsidized universities have proven a monumental success. This web has not only snared America, but it seems to have snared the world.

The increase in our stock of gold, the increase in railway tonnage and earnings, and the popularity in towns and cities of our educational fad, all il-

illustrate the significance of the immediate preceding statements.

In 1898, the year of our largest exports, the grain tonnage (wheat, flour and maize), including that shipped by water, was only 12,000,000 tons. Notwithstanding the decrease in this kind of tonnage, for five years ending June 30, 1902, according to returns put out by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railways show an increase of 458,000,000 tons. The number of tons carried one mile increased 62,150,000,000. In the same report we learn that there has been a large and steady increase in earnings. In 1897 they were \$1,122,000,000, against \$1,890,000,000 ending June 30, 1903. Three months later the earnings were running close upon \$2,000,000,000. Herein is shown in trade the levy of a tax exceeding one-third our annual net income.

What was the cause of this phenomenal increase in tonnage? Let us see. In 1894 the iron output was 6,600,000 tons; in 1897, 9,700,000, and in 1902 around 19,000,000. This, with the raw material, finished products and natural concomitants, created the increased tonnage. In May, 1902, the output was 1,755,000, or at the rate of 21,000,000 tons per annum. For speculative stimulus this month's tonnage alone would be worth more than the whole year's grain exports.

It is because it is the incentive of the stock exchange gambling that iron is called the barometer of trade. Rather should iron be known as the barometer of wastefulness, retrogression and increased starvation, because of the large part it plays in centralizing and transposing production and peo-

ples. It causes the migration of peoples and reminds one of the old adage, a rolling stone gathers no moss.

Whatever has taken place in these directions, has, of course, been shared in by all branches of industries, and also by immense activity in cities. For example, the annual importation of precious stones has during these years increased from \$2,400,000 to \$30,000,000—how many were smuggled into this country nobody knows. To me this incident speaks volumes. Upon whom are those gems found, upon the farmers or upon those supported by them?

This all seemingly gives that appearance of prosperity and diffusion of wealth, so constantly paraded before the people, even by our President. This illusory appearance of the diffusion of wealth is, of course, due: (1) To the high price of wheat in 1898; (2) to the money put in motion through the same and the flotation of industrial companies represented by a capitalization of about \$7,000,000,000; (3) to the higher cost of material and living expenses. When, moreover, a handful of men receive a large part of the net income of the country, when, in the savings banks of the world, nine per cent. of the deposits are in New York City, how is it possible for the unit of income to remain the same, especially when it results from exhaustion of the soil and the degradation of the farmer?

The captains of industry have literally transformed the United States. To build anew Westward they ruined the rural East. Excepting in China, this had the same disastrous effect upon the whole rural population of the world—the cities, of

course, being a sequence. To obtain their so-called vested rights, over which they are such sticklers, they have made agriculture unremunerative, thus, in part or in whole made the property of 1,000,000,000 people in farming and farming village communities practically worthless, having played no small part in the increasing starvation of the East Indians, Russians, etc., and now that the captains of industry having been transformed into the Community of Interest, it, by the same nefarious methods under which it invaded the European grain and meat markets, is preparing to enter and British Indianize China, where 400,000,000 people are better fed than are any other corresponding number on the globe. That is, they have attacked largely, and are now attacking, vested rights in the land of the world—its productivity, our daily bread supply.

If the Community of Interest apply to the world's industry the same methods that the captains of industry who compose it heretofore applied to agriculture, transportation and industries, if left undisturbed, it can undermine and destroy the centralized industries of the world. And when manufacturing enters China and Japan it will bring into competition their cheap labor (and sound reasoning), which is inferior to none and may possibly prove to be superior to that of our boastful Anglo-Saxon.

Among other things, the normal requirements of iron and its products are less than half the capacity of our plants and factories. The moment the Community of Interest ceases to purchase from itself, our mills, or through competition, those of other

countries, must close. Moreover, the moment it ceases to maintain tonnage and rates there must naturally follow a decrease in railway earnings.

On the other hand, we had in 1903 a cotton crop worth between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000. In addition to cost of crop, rather than former losses, this will increase the farmer's purchasing power by a sum exceeding three hundred millions, and abnormally fill our treasuries with gold—the significance of which cannot easily be overestimated. Secondly, we have recently been and are now opening up in the extreme West virgin soil which has a productivity elsewhere unknown and also irrigating the wildernesses of the West. Thirdly, almost superhuman efforts have been and are being made to move the produce to points where, as in the past, it will undermine and take from the world's present producers their markets and lives. Fourth, if the requirements are met for housing emigrants and the natural increase of population, there must be great activity in the building trade. So, it is apparent that we are still about to put into and keep in circulation an enormous amount of, not fraudulent paper, but solid gold, in profits from the soil.

The moneyed power has entered upon a new epoch. All philosophic deductions are at present destroyed. Back of the Exchanges and centralized industry there is an unprecedented amount of consolidated capital directed by a single head. For the basis of Exchange gambling, economic and profitable agriculture has been supplanted by the number of tons of iron a few thousand men can turn out and a few men can financier into consumption. Defined, it means, that which the few thou-

sand touts on the Exchanges, and the press, herald as prosperity, is indexed by the iron output, the acres of land impoverished, the creation and the swelling of towns. This exemplifies a new means of exploitation. It is the first time in American history that the hurtful and alarming Anglicization of American husbandry and industrials has shown real life.

These with the centralized holdings of money, and some things of relative minor importance, so complicate the situation that I am reluctant in undertaking to forecast the immediate future. In saying this much, in relation to the falseness and rottenness of our business and social affairs, in no way do I wish to modify what has been or may be said, one iota.

To me, one of the most extraordinary things is that the intelligence of the world was insufficient to prevent the captains of industry from at one and the same time increasing industries and destroying the purchasing power to a point when industrialism supplies two months' wants with one month's production. Why, I would like to learn, should produce be sold at starvation rates, the result of which means the exhaustion of the soil, when, to progress, man's abode must be fixed? Why should produce be made so low that the farmer cannot become a purchaser of materials for comfort, if not for luxury?

Now, upon the return of normal conditions, allowing for the reverse movement of the pendulum, what is going to be done with our great surplus capacity? Are these mills and factories going to be closed? Or, is the Community of Interest going to

enter the European field? If the past indexes the future, it will do so. It is a menace to all mankind.

Justice Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, said to the Chicago Merchants' Club: "In my opinion the men who have passed off bogus securities on the public have done more harm to American institutions, to American spirit, unity, good feeling and prosperity than if they had deliberately spread over the land pestilence and fever."

While the world's ruin and unrest lie in this tearing down of all that has been so long building, and that is good, and the methods prevent uplifting, that even the great men, Justice Grosscup, for instance, take such a limited view of the situation, is strange and alarming.

But for the world's Supremacy, that the three great Christian countries, England, Germany and the United States, should have taken for their watchword, Ruin, is more strange and alarming still.

In imitation of British Commerce, beginning afresh with our increased iron production and railway extensions, say, in 1878, without unison of action, or means of their own, a score of men have brought upon the world unrest and tremor of dread unfelt before. If so much could have been done under the then existing conditions, backed by English and German adjutants, has not the world everything to fear from the Community of Interest and the fiscal systems of England, Germany and the United States, each forcefully playing its own part?

IV.

AS increased nitrogenous food production and per capita consumption are the only index of progress and social betterment, and as a decrease in same is an indisputable sign of retrogression, let us see what, under international commercialism and general centralization, Christian governments have done in this direction for the 1,000,000,000 people dominated by them, taking the last decade, when the result began to be most apparent, for comparison.

In the United States, for the four years ending 1896, we had under wheat an average of 34,500,000 acres only, against 37,044,000 for a corresponding period ending 1885, while there was an increase of 25 per cent. in population. But in 1890-1901, under meager but better returns, 39,900,000 acres were under wheat. Unless familiar with the subject, in looking over the annual governmental reports, one will naturally be confused, because due to climatic conditions and the opening of new sections the acreage yield increased considerably during recent years.

Allowing for the fourfold increase in exports, the acreage in and consumption of maize were as large in 1885 with 56,000,000 people as during the four years average ending 1900, when the population was 74,000,000, and the total exports reached 770,000,000 bushels, against 163,000,000 for the four years ending with 1885. In order to export such

enormous quantities we had to put the price so low that it not only undermined our own agriculture but that of all countries reached by centralized commerce.

As this matter is in importance above and before all others I will put the proposition in another form. Formerly, and under normal conditions, about 95 per cent. of the maize crop was consumed by our domestic animals. For the four years 1882-3-4-5 the average number of meat-producing animals was 133,839,000 and the population 53,000,000. While for the four years 1897-8-9 and 1900, with 74,000,000, the average was only 122,535,000. But, at prices which were profitable only to herdsmen, who fed their stock on government lands gratis, the number had increased until it reached 151,400,000 head in 1892. So it will be noticed that under unremunerative prices and abnormal conditions we had fewer head to feed and more maize to dispose of. But an analytical examination of exports, including meats, would give this question a still darker coloring.

Should the reader undertake to verify these statements by our government reports he will find it impossible to do so unless the subject is familiar to him. For instance, in 1899 there were 121,750,424 meat-producing animals. In 1900 he could make little or no headway. But in 1901-2, when the number of head was placed at 172,000,000, he would be in a state of confusion, because the young had been counted for the first time. This was misleading. I am sorry to say, I believe it was done to give to the world a false idea of our resources, and to aid and abet speculation.

As, in the absence of occupation, food and proper environment, man is said to be about the lowest creature on earth, and as to deprive him of that occupation is a crime incomparably greater than all other crimes combined—it is the creative of crime, as animal industry under Applied Biology is behind ideal physical and mental improvement, as well as commercial improvement—and this question should be familiar to everybody—I will carry this subject a little further.

The data having been collected by me prior to 1879, while residing abroad, is not to hand, so I will merely mention one or two of the salient features. To establish our meat export trade, the undermining and ruination of animal food production and animal industry in all settled sections and countries throughout the world where there was no protection had to be accomplished. In 1877-8 we exported to England large quantities of dressed beef. The best cuts were retailed over the British counters as low as a penny a pound.

The losses sustained in this single but minor part of the game must have run into tens of millions. That of itself, of course, is as nothing in comparison with the losses of the people and the momentousness of the crime. Does not all this show that the development of centralization is abnormal and wicked? That the present purchasing power is largely artificial and temporary?

The destruction of our animal industry resulted in destroying the normal or proper animal industry of the world. The finding of some new territory where temporarily the number of animals can be increased would by no means restore the civilizing

effects of animal industry, because heretofore, in America, for instance, there were animals on every prosperous farm in the land—an absolute essential in economic and profitable agriculture and ideal civilization.

“It took Germany nearly two centuries to recover from the blight of the Thirty Years’ War. Only in recent years,” says Douglas Campbell, “has the number of cattle in Germany become as great as in 1618.”

Now, who can tell when, if ever, the cattle will be distributed as they were and should be in countries under Christian rule! As the fundamentals in idealism rest upon the idealism of animal husbandry—this is a matter before and above all others combined—do not fail to note this fact.

In all that have made these conditions, there is that which pertains to perniciousness and makes the period in question incomparably blacker than any other in history. Is it not a travesty on Anglo-Saxon intelligence; on Western civilization; on Christianity itself? It is portentous.

In this manner land has been exhausted, farming made unprofitable, and the farmer’s life made bestial, thus unfitting him and all mankind for any sort of advancement. On the other hand, charity organizations and reformers, largely supported and dominated by our Community of Interest, have, by making life easy, gilding and making veritable hells, where debauchery cannot be curbed, and society an artificial abnormality, attracted these rustics to the cities, from whence the seeds of immorality are sown.

This being accomplished the next step of the re-

former is to attempt the impossible—namely, reform—until now the world's so-called reformers cut no small part in centralization and its appalling results—also make a note of these facts.

In order to analyze the decay of the world's animal husbandry a complete knowledge of the entire realm of modern business is absolutely indispensable. The matter you read in the daily press and periodicals relating hereto, is wholly irrelevant, as is the case with practically all you read on current business and social affairs, because it is usually without foundation in fact.

The hey-day of the United States was in or around 1880. Since that time the country has been transformed. Acres by the million have been robbed of their productivity. Farms by the thousand have been abandoned. Villages by the thousand have decayed. Mortgages by the thousand have ceased interest payments. The farmers' ownership of wealth in the country has fallen from 55 per cent. to 21 per cent. The urban population has spread and increased. The inhabitants have naturally degenerated correspondingly.

No longer ago than 1870, yea 1880, under education given in the little red district schoolhouse, no country in Christendom, no other 30,000,000 people were so properly fed and environed, and consequently, broadly speaking, so uplifted and uplifting, as were the white people of the Northern States of America. This is, I believe, undisputed by competent judges. That is, there was never a country in Christendom where there existed such another ideal civilization. These are conditions unfamiliar to the remainder of the world. There-

fore, there is no non-resident of this country, and there are few people living here to-day, who can pose as competent critics. The foundation of this ideal civilization has been absolutely destroyed; this was done by the captains of industry who introduced British commercial methods.

These fundamentals, these things without which life is not worth living, the Morleys, who come here supposedly to study and report upon our social conditions, never see. They simply investigate centralization, centralists, brutality and the side which makes life a veritable hell, for the purpose of intensifying the same in the Old World, where these things originated and now exist.

It is impossible to make one not thoroughly acquainted with Applied Biology comprehend the decay of civilization which this data represents. I want to go on record as saying that all the subjects all mankind are dealing with are irrelevant and irrational or dishonest and will so remain until animal industry is properly dealt with.

V.

FOR the purpose of arriving at the social condition of peoples, on the lines of supply and demand, some twenty-odd years ago I began making statistical maps of the world's food production and consumption relative to the purchasing power. During the last decade of the nineteenth century the evident losses from the exhaustion of the soil and the running of fertilizing elements into the sea have been so distressing to me that I will make a few quotations, for example, from some of the gentlemen, who, at the instance of the Government, have been investigating Russian agriculture.

"In consequence of the terrible and frequent famines which of late have devastated Russia, a Commission was appointed in the Spring of 1899 to inquire into the economic decay of the Central Governments of European Russia. How greatly exhausted the soil has become is evident from the fact that, according to the Commission, the ground yields now 27 per cent. less than it did thirty years ago. The impoverishment of the population has been so great that, in spite of the great increase of the number of peasants, the number of horses has decreased 48 per cent. between 1868 and 1895. As so many horses have died of famine, many peasants have harnessed their wives and children to the plough."

"How frightfully rapid the improvement of

agricultural Russia has been, owing to the gradual impoverishment of the soil, and owing to the rapid increase of direct and indirect taxation, which, after all, the peasant has to provide, may be seen from the fact that, according to Poljenow, one of the Commission, the taxes in arrear in the Central Governments amounted to 10 per cent. during 1871-1875, while they amounted to no less than 42 per cent. during 1896-1898. According to Scharopow, the rural indebtedness has similarly risen, for it has grown by no less than 66.1 per cent. between 1892 and 1902."

"If we turn to the official figures supplied by the Ministry of Finance, we are able to gauge to some extent the position of Russia's agriculture. Russia's production of grain per head of population was only 4.9 hectolitres in 1894, as against 5.5 hectolitres in 1870. This decrease in the quantity of grain grown is all the more serious, as the quantity of grain exported increased, while the quantity of grain harvested fell off. Thus we find that during 1890-1894, 6,708,000 tons of grain were exported against only 3,132,000 tons exported during 1870-1874."

"Notwithstanding the frightful and habitual dearth of the most necessary food, more than half of Russia's exports always consist of corn, flour and meal. If the Russian population were properly nourished, Russia could not export any grain, but would have to import it, as is evident from the official figures which have previously been given. But the peasant cannot always afford to eat his own grain. Immediately after the harvest the Government gathers the taxes, and many taxpayers are

left to starve after the harvest is over. Their food has been collected by the Government in the form of taxes and is sent out of the country in order to pay interest on the huge foreign loans which have been contracted by the Government for the furtherance of Russia's expansionist policy."

In relation to the distress and unrest in Russia, I learned in the *London Standard* of May 1, 1892, that the Czar had asked two hundred of his subjects in every station of life for a remedy.

According to the *London Times*, July 7th following, Professor Lentz reported to the Czar that, "The irrational system of farming practiced by the majority of Russian holders can easily lead to complete exhaustion of the soil. The Russian farmers," continued the professor, "are living on their capital, in other words, on the fertile elements of the soil, to the extent of 725,000,000 rubles a year, a system of agriculture which must sooner or later lead to the exhaustion of the land, especially in the black earth zone."

These, Lord Rosebery, are among the results which come from making the world a granary for England, for centralized industrialism.

The most prejudiced can but admit that these official statements from Russia, relating to decaying agriculture and the cause of unrest are almost darker than are my statements, and that they are the result of international commerce and centralization. No man in a large business, no man high in governmental affairs, no man ranking high in education, layman or otherwise, should be without the information which would enable him to take up his pencil and in a short time work out at once just

what this Commission has been working over for years. Without being able so to do, so-called education is in effect tragic.

But, after all, of what good is all this information obtained by the Commission or from any other source without the knowledge of the cause and the key to the remedy? None whatever! What good is there in an educational system which does not prevent these conditions and tend to advance all mankind? None whatever! But, as there is no standing still, rather is a do-nothing or false system a curse.

Statisticians tell us that in Eastern Europe but one in each hundred of the population is sufficiently nourished. If I read Messrs. Rowntree and Charles Booth, and other sociologists aright, 30 per cent. of the inhabitants in the United Kingdom are in a starving condition. From ten years' experience in that country I should say that not one in four was properly fed and environed. So one might continue to the end of the line. When all the virgin soil is exhausted, which at the present rate it soon will be, in what condition will Christendom then be left?

What these men say regarding Russian agriculture applies to all countries under Christian rule. It strikes at the root of all Russia's ills, the world's ills. While absolutely ignored by our so-called statisticians, to no country does this apply more than to the United States, where its losses are enormously greater than are those of Russia. As evidence of agricultural ruin we learn that in India during the past five decades, as in Russia, more especially during the past two decades, deaths due to starvation

have increased some thousands per cent., the same conditions encircling the earth.

Upon this exhaustion of the soil, and starvation wages for 90 per cent. of the population of the world, every large city and town has been built, as has been every large fortune. There have been periods when the agricultural losses within a few months would cover the cost of building up another degraded London to again degrade the country and the world.

To-day, in New York, artisans are receiving for an eight hour day 250 times more than Indian and 100 times more than Russian farmers receive for a long day's work. For female stenographers and typewriters there is as wide a difference. These women are usually graduates of the grammar or high school. Never have I found among them one who is grounded in English, or one competent to correct the simplest errors that might appear in the manuscript from which she is copying. Besides a home, an ignorant, obstinate, worthless female house servant earns 60 and 24 times more than the Indian and Russian farmers. For schooling New York children, and paternalism it costs almost 20 to 8 times more. In this one direction we have a per capita expenditure exceeding that of the world's per capita income. Artisans' houses have hot and cold water, toilet, bathing, cooking and other conveniences and comforts known to but a few of the richer classes in the remainder of the world.

As these abnormal conditions obtain in New York, the men become less efficient, less reliable and more soured. The results are directly the reverse of those so long and ardently hoped for.

Their reading has played no small part in accelerating these conditions.

According to recent estimates, 3,000,000 or five-sixths of the people of New York City, are foreign born or children of foreign-born parents. In other cities there are two or three millions of the same classes who live in similar conditions. So we have in our great cities from five to six millions of people who have been transformed from a lowly or starved condition to that of one in which they are well fed and clothed—transferred, practically speaking, into Elysium. These people are not only corresponding with those all over the world, but they are continually travelling back and forth. Is it surprising that, through their agents, the railway and steamship companies (the Community of Interest) can move the starving, metamorphose mankind, and create universal unrest? Is it not surprising that there are not more Kitchener outbreaks? Is it not class building of an alarming sort? Is it not anarchistic and revolutionary? Is it not a destroyer of vested rights? How long can it last?

These are among the fundamental penalties of international commerce and centralization. Under these conditions all other things put together pale into insignificance. Then why do we allow the practice of present methods? For, if charity were desirable, the unit of income is insufficient to either house, or clothe, or feed, mankind; for with an exhausted soil, and an empty stomach, Christianity is helpless—leaving in sight little or nothing but poverty and bestiality.

For twenty-five and more years, day by day, as never before, the food supply of countries under

Christian rule has been decreasing in quantity and nutritive value, while the number of people has been increasing. Therefore, this being true, good government, my premise taken at the beginning, has not been met.

Except that it relates to the future, it is not the present which is most alarming. That which is most alarming though, is the darkening shadow which is steadily enveloping mankind.

Sufficient has been said relating to the manner in which gold has been accumulated in America, relating to railway and industrial financiering, relating to the activity in trade, and relating to the world's agriculture, to show how the Community of Interest was made possible. Its methods are false, wasteful, and ruinous. It is a meance to all men. It is a meance to all governments. It, with our false fiscal system, can ruin any country at which it cares to strike. The men in the Community of Interest have not only metamorphosed the United States, but they have largely metamorphosed two-thirds of the world, and if unchecked will metamorphose the whole of it.

Given the Captaincy of the Community of Interest, methods and fiscal systems remaining unchanged, so falsely, dishonestly and ignorantly conducted are current affairs, that, excepting my adjutants, I would guarantee that I could beggar all men within the sphere of International Commerce. It is noteworthy that I do not mean to infer that industrialism alone can do this. How long a time would this require? Well, now, I prefer to avoid the trap so many have fallen into by setting an eventful day. Will say, however, that the time

required would depend wholly upon climatic conditions. Could I have years corresponding with a number of those in the last decade of the century, I would promise to do the job in a relatively short cycle. The length of that cycle might be determined by the intensity of the brutality displayed. In this relation, there would be years when I could undo the work of a century. I can name men whose abnormality has been shown to be equal to this task of ruin.

Around 1820, one of the world's few intuitive men said that British commerce would ruin the world. This is the wisest and most important economic forecast that has ever come to my notice, for commerce has been and is ruining the world.

In Sheng, the Minister of Chinese railways and telegraphs, the world has the only man I can find who comprehends its affairs to-day, also who reads the future as I see it, aright, and who comprehends the white peril.

VI.

A SPEECH delivered by Lord Rosebery, November 26, 1903, contained the following statements: "The first result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would be to plunge Great Britain into bitter fiscal warfare with our cousins in the United States, as the result of which Great Britain would lose everything and gain nothing. It would mean a practical severance far more deplorable than a fiscal severance, and would blight the fairest hopes of the two nations."

In summing up Lord Rosebery said, "that Mr. Chamberlain had not proved his case, and that the evils of which he complained existed only in his imagination. A real remedy for any existing adverse conditions could be reached by stimulating practical, technical and commercial education, reducing the national expenditures and the drink bill of the people, encouraging the growth of cotton within the empire, teaching commercial travelers how to study the tastes of the people they visited, and by other simple and practical steps, which would be a better training for race competition than mandates for negotiation with foreign countries."

"The world," said Rosebery, "is England's granary."

In the first instance, Lord Rosebery makes man appear littler than even I believe him to be, and, according to statistics, points toward retrogression. In the second, there is in the commercial struggle

no superior education or talents to vie with in America. In the third, it would be a long road that led to England's independence in cotton raising. But, under existing methods, suppose she raised her own cotton, of what avail would it be to her? None whatever, as every publicist and business man ought to know. In the fourth, the drink is a biological question pure and simple. There are other single things that play an incomparably greater part in feebleness, worthlessness, and mortality, which on the contrary, might be made to operate for betterment. To see in the all important, absolute neglect, and in the minor questions, millions chasing impossibilities, is, to say the least, exasperating. Reports that Britons expend £25 per head or £1,000,000,000 annually on drink are void of facts. It is impossible, and always will be, to build on falseness. In the fifth, a more detailed and longer reply is called for, as in this the fundamentals relating to these questions must of necessity be touched upon.

In "Prosperous British India," Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., regarding India, says: "In the second quarter of the century just ended there were two famines and 500,000 deaths. Within ten years—1891-1900—19,000,000 of our fellow subjects have died of famine." That is, when worked out, this shows that deaths due to famine during this period have increased 9,500 per cent. yet there have been years when British bread was largely composed of the flour taken from the mouths of these miserable creatures. In Russia and Eastern Europe there has been a similar relative change in the conditions. To a greater or lesser degree the decreased food

supply, which is at the root of the trouble, applies to Christendom, the exceptions largely being in new countries where there is virgin soil.

For example, according to statistics, there was between 1881 and 1897 a direct shrinkage of \$5,000,000,000 in the value of farming lands in Great Britain. The indirect losses it is impossible to estimate. But they were incalculable. It is claimed by influential Englishmen that there are 12,000,000 or 30 per cent. of her people on the brink of starvation, with, as a sequence, an ever-increasing percentage. From my own experience, I repeat that not one in four of the inhabitants is properly fed and housed, or environed.

According to the press, Mr. Chamberlain says: "There is no country in the world where such a large proportion of the population was on the verge of hunger and distress as in Great Britain." All this being true, does the volume of England's manufactures and foreign trade indicate prosperity? Rather, does it not represent her degree of decadence?

The percentage of shrinkage in farm values in the Eastern and older States of America far exceeds that in the United Kingdom. To promote English commerce the United States (and, of course, the remainder of the world) has sold Great Britain hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of food at a price from below to one-fifth its cost of production. It has not only sold this produce at a price less than it would have cost in England for fertilizers to raise it, but it has sold produce for less than one-half the value of the fertilizing elements it contained, and these only to be run into the sea.

Under British rule there are 300,000,000 people who have cost, to raise, more than they are worth. It would be better for them and for the world if they were out of it. These are among the penalties mankind has paid commercialism for laying the foundation of ruin. Early in the last century it was said British commerce would ruin the world. It is now well on the way to do so.

Was there ever such falsity, ignorance and brutality? Is there still any one so blind as to believe that Great Britain can continue to sell her manufactures everywhere at a profit, and that the world will, or can, long continue to supply her with food and raw material at so great a sacrifice? Stop and think for a moment of sending food and raw material 5,000 to 10,000 miles to be returned in manufactures to equally clever people for consumption. Why, at a price below its cost, should we transport cotton and food to the centers of England and Germany for those countries to manufacture, return and distribute? Why should this cotton pass through so many unnecessary hands? Why should there be this enormous waste in transportation? The end of it all is inevitable, and at no distant day.

Provided there can be no change from unsound to sound methods, I see only peaceful decay, like that, for instance, in British India, or in uprisings like those at Kishineff, Russia; or in urban-rural wars. We have before us the unrest of Europe. We have all seen the growing bitterness in the United States. Will our well-fed people submit to being crushed? But for the reason that they have not taken advantage of the suffrage to prevent this

common robbery, I should say emphatically no. Moreover, America, like England and Germany, is in need of a great leader.

I believe that Mr. Chamberlain has a full realizing sense of the calamity about to fall upon Great Britain. His inability to offer a remedy, when there are so few pioneers, is a source of regret to me. Patchwork, at the best, can but be of temporary duration.

Not so very long ago a proposition for correcting certain great evils was presented to Lord Salisbury, evidently by a committee of some influence, otherwise it could not have obtained an audience. The manner of his lordship was cynical and the replies to the carefully prepared statements were throughout the interview irrational. Moreover, his manner was supercilious and unworthy a man holding so high a position in the world. When one sees so much disinterestedness and irrationality one can but wish there were some men fundamentally trained and experienced and more built on the lines of our Lincoln.

This calls to mind an incident which occurred in 1877, at the dinner table of Bernard Samuelson, M. P. Mr. Samuelson began attacking our tariff system. In my reply, I said, England derived a large revenue from the slickest, most prohibitive and greedy on the one hand, and clever on the other, pieces of protection I had ever heard of. At this, Mr. Samuelson became rather excited.

"Tell me what it is," said he, "and I will see that the tariff is removed within twenty-four hours." I pointed out the product and detailed the particulars. Rather than twenty-four hours, more than

twenty-four years have past. Nothing is said about it. The protection still obtains. Yet in this there is involved a vital economic principle which America, all the world, if familiar with the conception and conduct of life, would, or should, remedy.

In, if not mistaken in the year, 1877, in the town hall at Manchester, England, General Grant, in a reply to an attack on our fiscal system, said: "I remember having read that when it was to her interest, England had protection." This hit the nail on the head. When she thinks it to her interest she has protection. She now has protection of for the remainder of the world the most uneconomic sort. For good or evil, England is for herself, even unto humiliation. But her fiscal system shows the absence of foresight. It is for the day only.

From anything I have said or may say, pray do not class me among protectionists. I believe trade should be as free as air. I believe there should be no paternalism whatsoever. But, I also believe countries should all be on a footing of equality. That no country should permit a class or another country to rob it of its native productivity or permit exploitation of any character.

Before and above all else whatsoever, I mean the laying of a solid and indestructible foundation. This can be done in no wise other than through Applied Biology, carrying to a logical deduction the carbohydrates in the earth's products on the one hand and the albuminoids on the other.

This would begin at the root of education. This would begin at the root of economics, at the root of governmental affairs, at the root of sociology, at the root of physical and spiritual well being.

Is there in the 400 agricultural experimental colleges that are expending tens of millions annually, or in the thousands of educational institutions that are also expending tens of millions annually, one who can take pencil in hand and illustrate this proposition, step by step, until the evolutionary stages reach ideal civilization? If so, can he demonstrate the same practically? If there be such I should indeed be glad to meet him, and for this cause, the more of them there are the better. If there be not such how is the layman to understand my meaning, and how am I going to make my proposition of avail? This, aside from my health, is the chief thing that now disturbs my mind, and the chief cause of repeated emphasis.

Under practical idealism, it would locally require the reasonable attention of about all the men to produce the food, do the manufacturing and attend to affairs; and about all the women to prepare the food, attend the families and assist in manufacturing, especially when it can be made ethical.

For instance, in my chiffonier are handkerchiefs made on farms in France which in 1882 cost 25 francs each—the same are unattainable in America. From reel to woven thread again, there is for manufacturer and possessor an ethical influence. Near by, are others made in large factories, costing one franc. Throughout their life, there is in them nothing which elevates. This is illustrative of centralized and de-centralized manufacturing. In every way, one is and the other is not desirable.

This would require but little of the modern machinery now in use. The so-called great mechanical inventions are for centralized factories, transport-

ing the natural or raw products to great centers, returning the finished products to the starting point, and for the maintenance of the artificial, complex and unmanageable concentrating and distributing system.

In 1895 I saw as large returns from an acre of land where no machinery was in use, as from 3,000 acres in our Western States, where there was in use more or less machinery. In the former instance there was a handsome profit and ideal environment. In the latter the whole world, civilization itself, was the loser, for it was practically on the same uneconomic and ruinous basis. Moreover, in the first instance ideal society and government were made possible, and in the second impossible.

Mankind can be advanced through applied science only. By this I do not mean measuring the distance to, or the study of the inhabitants of Mars; or the development of machinery, electricity, radium, remedial measures or any of these things whatsoever. I mean Applied Biology.

In this way men would be given an opportunity to earn their bread and environment; to create an abundance of vitalized blood, which is the desideratum in health, robustness, longevity and morality, to prevent disease, alcoholism and war, and the present irrational discussion of economic fiscal systems. In a word, it is the only means by which retrogression can be stayed and advancement ensured.

If men graduate from the grammar schools and universities without any understanding of Applied Biology are they fitted for the suffrage, to take a

hand in governmental affairs or, indeed, for life? Is not then, universal suffrage for men a menace? Would not the addition of woman suffrage intensify the menace? Are not these chiefly the reasons why Republics have not endured? On the other hand, are not these graduates largely of the brutal material for destructive and immoral commercialism? Are not our educational fads for just that purpose and no other?

At a meeting held in London some four years since for the purpose of dealing with tuberculosis, over which the then Prince of Wales presided, among those present were Lords Salisbury and Rosebery. After the scientific side of the question had been dealt with these noblemen made some remarks admitting their ignorance relating to biology. Spencer said, biology is the key to sociology. If this be true, and sociology is the science of government, is one without that science fitted to be a leader of the people?

Few men will admit that they know and care nothing about the fundamentals of biology. As premiers of the greatest power in the world, under whom more acres were being exhausted and greater numbers were in hunger and starvation than ever before, under whom the world is exploited, there are still fewer men who would admit, as did Salisbury and Rosebery, at the tuberculosis meeting, their ignorance of biology, the conception and conduct of life, the key to politics and governmental affairs.

During our civil war the people of Germany were in sentiment with the people of our Northern States. They purchased our government bonds freely, at prices as low as 40 per cent. of their face

value. At the same time the sentiment of Britons was with those in rebellion. They purchased of them cotton bonds at double the price that the Germans paid for some of theirs. The cotton bonds are now worthless, while the Germans have been able to sell theirs for as much as three times their cost.

The sentiment of the British people favors commercialism and centralization. That will as surely revert to their disaster as did the purchase of the Confederate bonds to their holders. This transformation is already marked in New England. Being against all reason, how can the mother country escape it?

In the purchase of these bonds neither of the two great Powers displayed any intelligence whatsoever. Sentiment was the dominating factor. In the pursuance of commercialism, in face of current affairs, there is shown the same absence of intelligence, justice and humaneness as was shown in the purchase of the cotton bonds. In the production of bread and in giving her subjects proper environment, England does not put forth a single honest effort. But in order to promote speculation and centralization through an increase of a few hundreds of millions of dollars of gold, she expends almost as many thousands of millions, gives up tens of thousands of lives, destroys a peaceful people, and proposes to establish peonage. This is neither more nor less than brutalism.

The British Government has given its people greater liberty than has any other government. So, when occasion seemed to require, has it punished more severely. Doubtless, because in no

manner other than that could England have held together and increased her power. I feel almost inclined to call the attention of parents to this method.

In relation to betterment, there are those who believe there is only one ray of light, and it comes from the Salvation Army. If, in this society there is a sociologist who is fitted for laying the foundation for uplifting, God speed him, and the Salvation Army. I will aid him to the extent of my ability. But, as society is organized to-day, colonization of any class or classes, offers no remedy whatsoever. In this, there is nothing fundamental, or economic. Money obtained and expended for this purpose, practically speaking, would end in just so much waste, and help to intensify unrest and defer betterment. According to the press, Booth Tucker, and his friends, modestly ask the United States Government to advance for Western colonization schemes the sum of \$50,000,000. Just think of it, for the very reverse of true economic methods, Booth Tucker has the deep-rooted assurance to ask our Government for this enormous sum of money. No man ignorant of the subject matter, as this gentleman shows himself to be, should dare to so presume. But then, we know merit rarely succeeds, that great remedial proffers, brass bands, and the promise of large profits, will draw money from the pockets of almost everybody.

Again, the alarming feature is, the whole world has been and is making it possible for England to maintain her artificial commerce. Poor Russia, for instance, she, like British India, is in a death struggle, just because, in order to imitate England and maintain her army, she is starving her people

to death, and is helping to keep Englishmen alive. Without even an attempt at the removal of the cause of war, Russia was deluded into the calling of The Hague Congress. What a hollow affair it has proven to be. But it serves as a good blind for centralists.

Other countries have been so ignorant and greedy that they have allowed England to maintain imperialism by letting her send the scum of European emigrants to crop and rob the virgin soil for two years, or three, if it is fertile enough to return pauper wages, and then move to another piece of new land and thus repeat the process, just to raise wheat to make into bread for the Britons. In this way the soil is robbed of nature's accumulations of ages, and fertilization of old lands made unprofitable and impossible, the prop being thus taken from all that has been done for centuries in the way of uplifting and preparing a foundation for something better to come. This is neither more nor less than sowing the germ of decay.

Yet, at a meeting held in the United Charities Building, New York, under the auspices of the centralized or monopolistic charity organization, I heard this wholesale pauperizing scheme advanced and advocated by its beneficiaries, and approved by its members and patrons—by the most respectable reformers and philanthropists in America.

During the last few years, the climatic conditions in America have favored larger grain crops than at any time within my remembrance. During the same period some of the most productive soil known has been put under the plow. These two circumstances have enlarged our yield of small

grain. At a previous period, I found that for a series of years our wheat yield was about three bushels per acre in excess of that of Russia, and that of rye about four bushels, while it was about eighteen bushels or 60 per cent. under the yield of wheat in England.

American farmers have delivered at their nearest railway station for shipment to England the total bushels of corn raised on an acre at a price equivalent to less than one-fifth of what it costs to properly fertilize an acre there. Meat has been sold to England still lower relatively. These conditions obtain throughout the vegetable and animal kingdoms of all countries under Christian rule. For the moment, where decay has not been absolute, appearances are, as a natural sequence, nearer the normal, but, as in fermentation, to return for a more prolonged period, because the germ is present awaiting the more suitable conditions. Without class distinction, add to these short supplies, tens, yea, hundreds of millions of tons of food unfit for human consumption, and therefore an enfeebling agent, and we have the analysis of social decay, which anoints our consciences to designate as unrest. The above photographs not only universal physical degeneration, but it stands to reason that at the same time it photographs a corresponding mental, moral and spiritual degeneration as well. This has nothing to do with the, I-told-you-so's or pessimism. It is a mathematical fact. Yet, the hand on our signboard points, this road to intelligence, this road to justice, this road to morality, this road to virtue, this road to ethical culture, this road to Christianity.

Let us now deal with mankind philosophically rather than under a system of paternalism and greed. Let us have done with that hateful thing, supremacy. Let us have done, now that there are no longer isolated peoples, with so-called patriotism. Let us deal with the advancement of man in his daily business and social life. In close relation hereto, you should never lose sight of the fact that, no section, no country, can be uplifted unless its products, be they of whatever nature, are traded in above their cost. On the other hand, trading in things below their cost entails final ruin not only upon the countries in which produced, but under commerce, upon all countries. The common thief will rank higher in Heaven than he or the people of his country who exist on things obtained below cost or for nothing. How this falseness ends will be shown by the following reference to nature's methods.

This element of decay is cyclic. It gives little sign of its presence except at certain of its stages. What it is intended to convey, the process of fermentation illustrates. For instance, certain stages of a large body of matter in fermentation, are, in appearance as quiet as the unperturbed sea, while, literally, at other stages it is as perturbed as that sea following a hurricane. It is noteworthy, however, that the elements of ferment are ever present. But, note, if this vegetable life is not soundly dealt with constantly, the ideal in any event being impossible of attainment, the ferment becomes vicious, changes in nature, and the product sought is transmuted, when it becomes necessary to again start afresh. What applies to this vegetable life, also

applies to human affairs as well. This is descriptive of the beginning and end of social affairs. The last matter shows the social condition of Christendom to-day—in this so-called Golden Age.

Time shows no wickedness that can be cited to illustrate its depths. All things combined are of minor importance. It is the question of man's salvation. With the view of finding a remedy, it is worth repeating every hour of the day, by everybody. Every meeting, every school in the world, should be opened with this subject. For the exhaustion of the soil, the destruction of productivity, the migration of people and their centralization, the complexity of government, mean neither more nor less than decay.

Halt, and take a sounding in order to learn where you are. Don't fly off at a tangent until you know where you are going to land. Because there is no basis for uplifting until these things are settled. Halt, I say, if Christendom cannot improve upon these conditions, is or is it not a failure? Is or is it not an infinite tragedy?

Commercialism, industrialism, and centralization, the causes of these conditions, have never been depicted to me as forcibly as they have been by the pulpiteers whom in my youth I occasionally heard proclaim hellfire and damnation eternal. If these apply at all they apply to commercialism, centralization and the false social conditions for which they are responsible.

In striking a balance there is little doubt but that the agricultural losses, on crops and land, in this country during the last score of years have exceeded those of Russia by several fold. It is

quite possible that there will be over this matter no alarming awakening until all our rich virgin soil has been opened up and cropped for a few years and America has thus become Russianized. But the day is not far distant—these conditions everywhere obtain. Then where can England find for leeching another corresponding field? For her own salvation, is it not high time that England soundly took up her bread question? Is it not high time for Christendom to take up the bread question?

Finally, regarding food and its production, I fairly beg of you to give this a part of the attention it deserves. Note that, what I say in the following two paragraphs everywhere obtains. But its atrociousness is only now beginning to be, through universal unrest, apparent.

In face of these facts, before the conditions are righted, one should never open his mouth relating to the present educational system, to present intelligence, to advocacy of supremacy, to decrease in birthrate and increase in feebleness, to labor unions, to their cause, monopoly and centralization, to the money question, to wonderful mechanical devices, to astronomy, and history or to kindred irrelevant matter, to prohibition, to past tortures, to religious intolerance, to reform, to charity, to libraries, to good government, to war, to ethics, to morality, to progress, to uplifting, etc., for they show nothing other than unsoundness or perversion.

We are told that all these things are evolutionary. Is exhaustion of the soil a stage in evolution? No! Is a feeble body and brain a stage in evolution? No! Is death due to starvation a stage

in evolution? No! Is death due to poisonous food a stage in evolution? No! Is British India, in the seventh hell, in a stage of evolution? No! Is Russia, in the sixth, in a stage of evolution? No! All Christendom, is in the same condition relatively. Is that evolutionary? No! In a word, is decay a stage of evolution? Everlastingly No!

The greater part and intensity of this calamitousness occurred during the last twenty-five years. What Russia needs to know, what the world ought to know, is how, and by whom, this recent ruin was accomplished. I will answer. By false modern business methods, and more recently largely by America.

Heretofore falseness was not so far reaching. It seldom extended beyond the boundaries of the country in which it was promulgated. Under steam and electricity, it unfortunately permeates every corner of the globe. They, steam and electricity, have brought into history an alarming epoch. One which cannot be dealt with in the heart of a library. One which cannot be solved by any individual country, the problem belongs now to all countries collectively.

We can build only on truth, philosophy, science and experience. How or where shall we find them? Mommsen said Gibbon lacked experience. On the other hand, Mommsen certainly lacked experience, for there could be no more false and destructive theories than some he advanced the last years of his life. With an ideal knowledge of Applied Biology, he certainly would have bitterly condemned them, for as an honest man he could not have done otherwise.

The Russians with whom I have been acquainted have been men of gentle culture and exceeding taste. They have been gentle-men. Their inateness, culture and development appeal most to me. Therefore, my prejudices are naturally in favor of the Russians. Having had no similar acquaintance with the Chinese, naturally I must draw my deductions from hard facts. Upon these premises, let us see whether it is desirable for Russia to enter and dominate China.

According to my understanding, Confucius built on work and the fixation of habitation—for uplifting, these are indispensable. In maintenance of soil, its productivity, excepting where opium was forced upon it, sustenance of and honesty among its great hordes of people for thousands of years, China has accomplished an achievement incomparably greater than man elsewhere or hitherto has approached. Moreover, from whence do we hear as sound reasoning?

In a word, regarding these relations, Russia on the contrary, has gone down, down, down, until practically speaking, she has British Indianized her own people. Should Russia become dominant in China, and throughout, apply Christendom's business methods, as she has done at home, in fewer than a score of years, she would have undermined and ruined China's work of thousands of years. Which would then be preferable, the entirety of China, or her exploitation by white men, by Christendom?

I abhor war. Not so much for the suffering while being waged, as for the resulting moral depravity and decadence. If war is at all justifiable, for their entirety, China and Japan would be justi-

fied in an endless contest—I have always wondered why Russia was so opposed in her efforts for a desirable seaport, when so much cost and suffering might possibly have been prevented.

Under the Incas, as the Spanish who destroyed them tell us, there was neither prostitute nor thief. The Incas always had in storage two or three years' food supply, and nobody in Peru ever wanted for food. Which is the better of the two civilizations, that under the Incas, or that under Christian rule? Moreover, where to-day are there structures equaling in engineering skill those in Peru?

Mr. Lincoln never pretended to be what he was not. He sometimes defined publicists, "as men with gifted tongue and shining eyes who left the consequences to God." "In my experience," he said, "I have found that the consequences are up to me."

Now, perhaps when in Christendom there is little else apparent, it is hardly fair to emphasize the falseness of the methods and the dishonesty or ignorance of the dominators of its business—of its social and political affairs. But, without the true and necessary information, has one the moral right to take unto himself the reins of government, of governments?

There is a deal said about a yellow peril. By itself, there is no yellow peril. There is a white peril, though. And if it creates a yellow peril it will shake the very foundation of the universe. Coming in contact with Christians, looks to be a sorry day for the yellow race.

If China will debar Western methods, stranger things have happened than that the source of man's

uplifting may be found in the Orient. Of these, is Occidental disastrousness.

As commercialism is conscienceless, mere brute force, as retrogression is mathematically deducible, all honest discussion in this direction is deprived of opportunity. Even so, while the arena of combat is in this circle, in a phraseological contest with these celebrated publicists, from lack of experience, if nothing more, I should not stand a ghost of a show.

However, if properly backed, in feeding, clothing, housing and educating men, and starting them on the highway to betterment, I am ready and should be glad to enter into a contest.

VII.

WHILE the educational system should strike at the very root of biology, sociology, and thus become uplifting, modern education, on the contrary, is one of the indispensable factors in commercialism, but in this there is created in the public school rather a sentiment which causes the urban to think they must brutally bleed the rural classes, yet there is in it no business training worth a rap. Like the whole of modern society, it is all superficial, hollow and void of anything sound or beneficial to the individual or to the world.

That this is not beneficial to mankind is clearly shown by the facts herein presented. Moreover, in universities the young man is taken away from his home or proper environment at the second most critical period of his life. He is removed from that which should intensify innate refinement of culture and all that makes life worth living to an atmosphere which breeds audacity, brusqueness, destruction, and the brutality that leads to the commercial wars which have been everywhere prevalent. One having throughout the world lived among and seen university students and graduates in the army and about town every hour in the twenty-four and in business understands this, and knows that these men, as a rule, are fitted in character for commercialism, but not in business training and experience. There is being bred just the class the founders of the American Republic hoped to prevent.

For gaining experience in biology, the university man loses the most receptive period of his life. By giving the so-called higher education to the few endowed with talent, could not China and Japan be advantageously imitated? As all of these things are directly related to Applied Biology, I cannot well pass by the educational question unnoticed.

Being about to question the system, or results, or both, it should not be essential for me to say I have the highest regard for intelligence. For intelligence which will make men better and happier—namely, for putting in practice that upon which Spencer theorized. For without this there is an absence of the right sort of intelligence. To reach this goal men must first be put on the highway to physical and moral betterment, for communities must be in an uplifting condition before education and Christianity can have full play. Wherever, and only wherever, these conditions obtained has there been found uplifting. These conditions rest solely upon the methods in force. Of books, had I my way, the number put before the masses would be limited to those of worth only. This statement is brought out by the fact that in their lifetime men, as a rule, do not devote to the fundamentals for uplifting as much thought as I have spent each day of the past twenty years. Of experience, that should be infinite.

Again, in Christendom, the number of schools, universities and churches during the last third of the nineteenth century has increased as never before. But the number of people in hunger, feebleness, starvation and degradation has increased still more enormously; so also has the problem of sup-

plying food become more intense. These last statements are proved by the statistical decrease in the unit of food production and supply.

This being true, the falseness of the whole educational system is then an indisputable fact, otherwise, if educators understand these questions why have these conditions been allowed to obtain?

Moreover, why has the ideal old-fashioned gentleman been effaced from Christendom? Why has there been a decadence of the lawmaking art in the United States Congress, a matter now creating no little comment?

For good or for evil, for advancement or retrogression, the world hangs on methods. Their origin, inauguration, promulgation and maintenance, depend upon the few, a mere handful.

I have just said I would limit the number of books to those of worth. In partial explanation of this, Mommsen says of Gibbon: "His researches are not equal to his great views; he has read up more than historians should. A first-rate writer, he is not a plodder." By this, I take it, Mommsen meant that Gibbon was not a man of experience, not a thorough student of biology. Among my acquaintances, be they graduates of the higher or lower institutions of learning, not one of them is sufficiently versed in biology to read history, or anything pertaining to the conception and conduct of life, etc., intelligently. I have learned that among these some of the most successful in business did not know that land which is cropped needed fertilizing. In the hospitals, where so much of my time has been spent this year, among the young physicians, in relation to essen-

tials, there was found the same status. As a matter of fact the names of some of the peers among physiological chemists were unknown to, and the first requisites were ridiculed by some of them.

They accept as facts the historians' statements, and even newspaper matter, the enormity of which should be patent even to the elementary classes. In my experience relating to the motive power of the world, the production and preparation of the food products of mankind, I find no models to work by, therefore, there appears to me, to be little, if any, sound and deep matter. In its application to that which should have most to do with uplifting mankind, and that, in Christendom, which has most to do with man's feebleness and inefficiency, is, I say, after forty years' experience, unsound and neglected.

I can attribute this only to the absence of the knowledge of biology of life. Those only who in its broadest sense are acquainted with Applied Biology should write history, and text-books of instruction, because otherwise biology will never be universally understood or applied, and because nothing is so harmful as to cram a man with falsehood. A quarter of a century ago, this was forcibly brought home to me at the library in the great British Museum, where upon my matters, I spent a month in absolutely worthless and vexatious research.

If, in order to advance later, intelligently use suffrage, and become truly desirable citizens, boys and girls, men and women, graduate from our schools and universities without being able to learn in them the basal of that which is of most impor-

tance to mankind, as in the case, then as pertains to man's welfare, is our educational machinery otherwise than false and hurtful?

If, until reproduction, the transformation is under natural laws, the albuminoids in grain will create the elements necessary for producing blood, for developing robust men and animals, and for maintenance of land. On the other hand, animals have been barely maintained when I fed these albuminous properties from grain chemically treated. The appearance of plant life, above and below ground, is quite as marked under nitrogenous elements, even though the analysis is identical. In the interference with nature's methods in the evolution from crop to crop, from infancy to old age, the injurious effects, if not as marked, are as real. Herein may be found an educational basis upon which the highest attainable civilization can be created. But it is absolutely neglected by all Christendom.

When abnormal conditions are applied to trade in produce, the results are as marked and often more ruinous than in its production. For instance, abnormal methods applied to the sugar production and trade ruined the producer. It also deprived him of the purchasing power necessary to restore the soil and purchase from the artisan his wares. In cotton false methods resulted, first in abnormally low, and, second, as at present, abnormally high prices. Were these facts as familiar to the manufacturers, great men, and rulers of England and Germany, as they should be, there would not now be such a chasing over the world to find suitable soil and climatic conditions for raising cotton.

Even though a degree of success is met with, natural laws will prevent them from holding the trade for any length of time.

The paternalism practiced in the United States is not only a menace to the Republic, but to all countries, and unless there becomes uniformity of fiscal systems, or that fiscal systems are so restored, as to enable them to combat that of the United States, I do not see how it is possible for the world's husbandry and industrialism to escape ruin and chaos—and this at no distant day.

In the abnormality of large cities, under a small unit of income, grossness approaching brutality largely obtains. Since my residence abroad in 1872, of this condition, Berlin and London have been fair examples. On the other hand, in New York, with its large unit of income, all that accompanies madness for money pervades society. The nearer cities are made to approach Elysium, the lower will, first, the urban, and next the rural districts fall. But, with a liberal unit of income, normal farming and farming village communities become, as illustrated in America, self-uplifting. Hence, broadly speaking, under centralization a large unit of income is not, and under decentralization is uplifting. For instance, in confirmation, I learn from teachers of schools in New York that within one year of arrival, children of foreigners even at the early age of six, become less tractable and change for the worse.

The following is a quotation taken from Spencer's "Education": "It is true that reading, writing and arithmetic are taught with the intelligent appreciation of their uses." Page 28. But, "that

which our school courses leave almost entirely out we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life." Page 39. This is as great a truth to-day as when it was written.

I have to say that, that which, in the urban schools of America, supplements reading, writing and arithmetic, is either superficial, false or largely acts on civilization as a centralizing and retroactive force, class builder and social destroyer, and, like all mechanism tending to found an urban population upon the decay of husbandry, is an unparalleled curse.

For example, in New York City, neither teacher nor pupil knows how the world's occupations are made up, nor are they acquainted with the make-up of civilization. At the age of twelve, I have even observed it at an earlier age, boys and girls are now possessed of greater assurance and bravado than is desirable in any one. Rather than English scholars, they become parrots, being educated out of normal work, consequently at an early age, as much as possible, they begin to live upon their wits, deserting that which constitutes proper home or social life. They have the pride of a peacock, and are as money mad as is a Rockefeller, price, the number of dollars, being the desideratum and sometimes the price is surprisingly low. The world is now being filled with these abnormal and undesirable people.

Is there, moreover, a trustee, professor, teacher or pupil, who can give the cause of universal unrest? If not, is there among them one who can give the remedy? Is there among them one who can apply biology or explain all the fundamental

elements involved in ideal civilization? If so, can he combine and put them in practice? My answer to all of this, proven by current affairs, is in the negative. On the other hand, do not all these men aid and abet commercialism and centralization of the most alarming character? I answer in the affirmative. If this be true, then is not the word EDUCATION in its present sense a misnomer? And are not the methods of teaching retroactive? Moreover, can man be taught in schools to think and reason soundly? There is no example to indicate it.

The public schools and great universities where there are to be found the fabulous per capita expenditures are located in cities and trade centers. They are schools serving only for aiding and abetting commercialism and centralization. I have already contended that there was never such a fatal class system inaugurated. To illustrate, distant from New York fewer than five hundred miles, among white people, there is not only an absence of educational opportunities, but in the same family there are children born of mother and son, father and daughter, and brother and sister. Commercialism has developed cannibalism in Peru, where under the Incas, there were about the best fed and purest people known.

But, in that brief part which deals with mechanics and distribution, or commercialism, I cannot agree with Spencer. Applied Biology leads directly opposite. Production is fundamental. I cannot bring myself to believe that in the midst of a pagoda of books, stationed in one spot or country, one can learn sufficient of Applied Biology to

put it in force. If the theory was reasonably sound, the almost insurmountable problem of bringing it into practice would need be solved. Aside from the world's imperfections, I say this, because, in formulating remedial measures, I have been unable to obtain from doctrinaires, and I may also say from scientists as well, any assistance whatsoever, basing my work solely upon the results obtained from my own and others' experience.

I believe I have gone a long way in solving the problem of reaching the people, and enabling them to earn a living, and at the same time to understand and apply biology, which, broadly speaking, is the first thing for man to learn. It is the basis of Spencer's "Education." Its importance should be taught until everybody recognizes the vital fact, that without Applied Biology, there can be no uplifting.

This should be, but it is not generally recognized. It is not at all understood. In this relation, I have called upon or been in communication with reformers, deacons, clergymen and bishops. They, with a single exception, have replied as did Bishop Potter, who said: "I agree with you thoroughly, but I haven't time to devote to the question"—haven't time to do good. Indeed, in the midst of poverty and in the absence of clean or proper environment, there was not and never will be spiritual uplifting. Is it not then also more than possible that pulpiteers have been and are without the proper educational training and environment? Strange and sad to relate, the only men I have met who have welcomed and did not stint discussion

were men who had already gained a reputation in the scientific world. Is it possible that men properly situated cannot be found who desire and who will help to elevate their fellow-man? My experience makes it almost seem so.

In the conception and conduct of life, there is all throughout, marvelous similarity. In education, paternalism results as fatally as do false methods when applied to husbandry and industrialism. Indeed, to me, vegetable and the higher and lower animal life seem to be interwoven. For instance, when artificial paternalism begins with nursing infants, and schooling at the age of three, the result is abnormal, as are false methods in cultivating, trading in, and the transportation of produce, or in huddling people together in huge boxes, and supplying them with means for gratifying viciousness, or as in teaching the unthinking, the untruthful, phraseology or fluency of speech—the latter being, throughout the world, so noticeable among statesmen and business men. In fact, herein seems to be their only capital in life, hence the danger of this kind of training.

I have spent all my years in the study of life—in Applied Biology. I was in touch for years with European husbandry, industrialism and finance before I ever began to understand the customs of the people. How one can otherwise learn their habits and customs passes my understanding. Yet, foreigners come here, remain a few days, and write up our affairs with a bravado that is appalling.

We all know or should know that false teaching of any sort results harmfully. "Better be ignorant of a matter than half know it," wrote Publius

Syrus. I have in mind those who spend a few days in a strange country, and for the purpose of imitation elsewhere, write upon its affairs. On my last outward voyage there was on the ship a Miss Ravenhill. At the instance of the British Government this lady came to America to remain a few days and report upon our educational system. The report soon appeared. The English press gave it high praise. Now, while on the ship I attracted Miss Ravenhill's attention from her novels sufficiently long to learn that she was unfitted for the mission upon which she was sent. Rather than being beneficial, any attempt at fundamental teaching from this source would, to my mind, be harmful. Indeed, she is herself deficient in fundamentals. But at the time in question, Europe was mad over the United States. So, what otherwise could one expect?

To-day, Alfred Mosely and a score of companions are here to walk through our great universities and report on our educational advantages. Some months ago Mr. Mosely came here reinforced in the same manner to study our industrial methods and learn what gave us our so-called prosperity. As near as I can learn, on his first trip, Mr. Mosely called upon those personally interested in the centralization of manufacturing. To-day he is visiting the presidents and professors of the grammar schools and great universities of our country. As applied to sociology, is an experience of this kind worth anything to Mr. Mosely, or to the world? Rather, for the purpose of use, is it not harmful?

While Chancellor, Bismarck desired to learn in

what parts of the world there was prosperity, and the cause of it. He said he would rather have fat than lean customers. As he could not personally make the investigations desired he sent emissaries into not only the urban but rural world to find the prosperous spots and then to make a thorough study of them. These men, as I am personally informed, went among the people and learned what their outlays, incomes and profits were. They based their reports upon these conditions. So, at that time Christendom had at least one statesman who made an effort to know what made, and was interested in promoting, prosperity. Though crude, which one of the three, Miss Ravenhill, Mr. Mosely, or Bismarck, pursued the most intelligent course? The deposition of Bismarck, as Chancellor, I regard in this light, as a great loss to the world. He did not seem to be wedded solely to great steamships, lightning railway trains and great cities.

In relation to affairs of this nature, the Japanese have shown themselves to be incomparably wiser than Anglo-Saxons or Teutons. Before Japan began any new work, or entered upon new methods, she sent men of good minds to live among and study all peoples. In entering upon commercialism, they have, I believe, chosen most unwisely. But in the way of learning, all of us will do well to follow their example, for nowhere in Christendom is there displayed so much intelligence and philosophy. Hence, they are bound eventually to lead in trade.

He or she who attributes the era of American advancement to industrialism, trade schools, or to

the modern educational methods, in our towns and cities, is uninformed regarding our people. The reverse is true. Our progressive element sprung from the Yankee. The Yankee was the outcome of an uplifting environment. For example, the little village of New Britain, Conn., beginning with 1810, has given the world 1,447 inventions. Half a century ago before there were overgrown and revolutionary universities, and when there were agricultural village communities, the manufactures of Connecticut were small, diversified, numerous and profitable. What obtained here, according to demands, largely obtained elsewhere. This was at a period when American civilization was nearer the ideal than that of any other known to Christendom. Of these conditions, foreigners, newcomers, and the rising generation, are incompetent judges. England, where there was never idealism, and where pauperism is daily growing, is taken for comparison. This shows either ignorance or perversion.

It is not my desire or intention to be offensively personal, but I speak thus plainly, because, since the world has become so closely united and the gaining of world power seems to be foremost, mankind appears to be drifting like a ship at sea without a rudder, thus showing the mind to be too limited in its scope, and man too perverse, for conducting the world on the basis of centralization, admitting for the moment that the principle is sound to begin with. But it is not sound. It is ruinous only.

To resume, if man corresponds with his environment, which, I believe, is unquestioned, then, else-

where moral retrogression was never before so rapid as it has been in the United States during the past two decades, having been intensified under the McKinley administrations, until now the present administration seems to be lying awake nights to control trade on the Pacific, so manufacturing may the sooner enter and bring China into the commercial contest.

If the modern school system disseminates desirable intelligence, why, under universal suffrage, did this country contribute so much toward our own and the world's decay and ruin? Why, I should like to know, has Christendom contributed so much for the crime of crimes—centralization?

In this relation, I wish to say that the superstructure of modern Christendom is disintegrating. It is based upon falseness. It is rotten to the core. It is leaving undone that which it ought to do, and doing that which it ought not to do. At no distant day, in the absence of transformation, appalling must be the results of the abnormal conditions and the absence of true intelligence.

The systems of charities, of dealing with alcoholism, etc., would be amusing, were it not all so tragic. We all seem to be building or vainly trying to build from the cornice, or upon disintegrating foundations.

How, the world wants and needs to know, could such alarming results have been accomplished? Through, suffice it to say here, false, wasteful and brutal methods. Who created these methods? The world's captains of industry. Who paid the direct losses sustained by our meat exports? The American captains of industry, now the Commu-

nity of Interest. Bosh! How could it pay out such fabulous sums? Through rate discrimination, or from the treasuries of the railways dominated. How can the Community of Interest undermine and destroy European industries? By applying to industry and all things throughout the same methods that were applied to agriculture and husbandry, and upon which it itself builded.

Yet, the German Emperor says, he would like more of these men in Germany. With his own adjutants and Anglo-Saxon assistants has he not had a number sufficient to have created an army of two or three million socialists?—the best organized body of men in the world. Has he not had a number sufficient to have degraded agriculture? Has he not had a number sufficient to have swollen and debauched the towns?

Lord Rosebery would put in their hands the reins of government. Have not these men been doing more to feed England at the ruination of the world than if they had been in governmental harness? Have not, as compared with that of the French, Englishmen succeeded in making English vice appear refined? Have not, as compared with American, though the fathers of it, Englishmen succeeded in making English corruption appear inconsiderable? Have not Englishmen for a long time succeeded in making the world believe that meat from cattle fed in England upon American oil cake and maize was of a quality superior to that of American cattle fed on the same food; and that English spirits produced from American maize is finer than American? Have not, without justification, Englishmen pretty well succeeded in mak-

ing themselves appear to be about the purest and wisest people on earth? Have not Englishmen succeeded in causing the world to imitate them in unparalleled crime—namely, in that of international commerce, and centralization? Have, in the pursuance of their methods, with the exception of the cooperators on the Exchanges and in the financial world, Englishmen succeeded in making any people their friends? All things considered, would not a sound and wise fiscal system for Imperial England be the most judicious one to establish, especially in the existing transformation of industrialism?

The United States has taken to the imitation of Great Britain, and it has gone her in this incomparable game "one better." Her fiscal system, through paternalism and falseness, is one of superficiality and ruin. She is now doing more to migrate the whole of civilization Westward than has ever been done before by any other administration or single government, though with opportunity the strenuousness in Germany might equal that in America.

Let us put this thing in another way. In moving toward and centering the field of battle on the Pacific, the three great Powers in question have in a single year done almost as much toward the effacement of modern civilization as was done in a century to efface from the map Mesopotamia, than where perhaps there was never such great productivity.

Where the methods were false, and unrest prevailed, and no remedy was offered, I have seen no good results come from writing and talking, or

from teaching and preaching. The reason, of course, is because the basis of advancement rests on properly applied methods. I have seen nothing but the laying of the foundation of and retrogression, therefore, were I not prepared with a remedy, I would not, if wise above all men, because of its irrationality and fruitlessness, raise even the tone of my voice in an appeal for betterment.

VIII.

BEING about to write of myself, would say that, these letters are to be circulated to a limited extent, not by any means solely for self-aggrandizement, but for the purpose of furthering Applied Biology, which, whether to be initiated under my direction, or that of another, in relation to the betterment of the present and coming generations, is of more importance than all other things put together. Indeed, it alone strikes at the root of all questions pertaining to man's welfare. The plain but modified statements, and also the kind of statements, that have been made, for instance, in reference to business, men, governments, and myself, relate to or properly bear upon the matter in hand.

The following quotations have a direct bearing on, and intimate relation to my life and letters.

In opening his speech at Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1858, Abraham Lincoln said: "If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it."

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past," said Patrick Henry.

"But now mark, that even supposing an adequate stock of this truly valuable historical knowledge has been acquired, it is of comparatively little use without the key, and the key is to be found only in science. Without an acquaintance with the gen-

eral truths of biology and psychology, rational interpretation of social phenomena is impossible. Only in proportion as men obtain a certain rude, empirical knowledge of human nature, are they enabled to understand even the simplest facts of social life; as, for instance, the relation between supply and demand. Hence, it necessarily follows that biology and psychology are indispensable as interpreters of sociology; or to state the conclusions still more simply, all social phenomena are phenomena of life—are the most complex manifestations of life—are ultimately dependent on the laws of life—and can be understood only when the laws of life are understood. Thus, then, we see that for the regulation of this fourth division of human activities, we are, as before, dependent on science. Of the knowledge commonly imparted in educational courses, very little is of any service in guiding a man in his conduct as a citizen. Only a small part of the history he reads is of practical value; and of this small part he is not prepared to make proper use." Spencer's "Education," pp. 55-56.

Being without schooling, although not because of lack of opportunity, all the capital of which I may be possessed is centered in experience, possibly, discernment, being able to put two and two together, persistence, and long, long waiting.

I was born in a town where, unknowingly, Applied Biology was in force. At six years of age I became interested in the marvels of fermentation-bacteriology. Books were an aversion. But until reaching my majority, in a broad sense, I followed, through the working of my township, the fundamentals of Applied Biology—sociology.

I had learned something of the people in the Eastern part of America. At the instance of my mother, at my majority, I began traveling through the Western States for the purpose of gaining experience, a matter she held of prime importance. Upon returning home, I became interested in dairy farming, growing and trading in hops. I soon gave this up and entered the field of industrialism and animal husbandry, thus broadening the field of Applied Biology in which I had passed my boyhood, to, as will presently be shown, one almost worldwide.

Within a couple of years, I increased the product from a given quantity of raw material, 50 per cent. This was of such large moment that I went to William M. Tweed and within half an hour arranged for a sum which would be respectable even in these days. But it turned out that, in our products, we ran up against that refractory substance, sulphur.

Upon discovering that some of the products of sulphur might interfere with the results sought after, a well-known chemist in one of the New York universities was consulted, whereupon investigations were undertaken, which ended in an expenditure of ten thousand dollars. The investigations proved to be practically fruitless.

In the meantime I induced a wealthy Scotchman of wide experience to come to New York from Cincinnati for the purpose of following one of the processes covering three days. At the beginning of the third day the apparatus in the laboratory of the university broke down. By working very cautiously the product was secured. We separated that evening much discouraged. However, so im-

portant did this hard-headed Scot deem the matter that he advanced some tens of thousands for a prospective interest.

I put some of this product in one of the trunks I carried with me in my travels and examined it frequently. Some three or four years after the mishap in the laboratory, while discussing with a gentleman at his residence near Kensington Museum, London, this experience and upon examining the sample, I discovered that I held in my hand the only pure product of the kind ever produced. Here is something I was in no way seeking. Something which may be said to in no way conduce to my credit—though it has been among the things which have stimulated me to continue in the race. Yet, thus have I made a discovery which may be made to enter into fundamental economic and social problems in importance first and foremost. If ever I get an opportunity to develop my proposition, I shall, of course, not only give this matter due attention, but put it before the world.

To return to the subject, the appearance of sulfurets caused an entire change in my plans. Having learned that, in this line of business, the highest authority was a resident of Berlin, I decided to visit this gentleman, provided my results could be successfully repeated and proven beyond any doubt.

The test was made with most satisfactory results. Thereupon I resolved to run over to Berlin for a few days, landing in Liverpool, Christmas, 1871. The few days ended late in the autumn of 1878. The Berliner referred to became a true friend. I conducted my experiments during these seven years at his factory. Besides the experience of this

gentleman, I had at my service two local chemists, and as consulting chemist, the celebrated Dr. Voelker, of London. The business of my friend was established in 1750, and widely known. Through this acquaintance I was enabled to familiarize myself with German husbandry and industrialism, spending days at a time on farms and in factories throughout Germany. In the meantime there was being introduced the Corliss engine, the steam fire-engine, gun machinery, and many American inventions and products. Indeed, this was at the period of Germany's embryotic industrialism, and when the inefficiency of her workmen was so much discussed.

While in Budapest, the proprietor of the Hunyadi Water drove me out to his springs and bottling establishment. Upon returning to my hotel this gentleman introduced me to one of his friends who was standing by the carriage as I alighted. This gentleman was exceedingly courteous. While taking me over the great roller flouring mills (the process, by the way, is Hungarian, not American, and it is unfortunate it ever came into use) I incidently gained information which cleared up many things in my mind and was and has since been invaluable, as relating to the things in question. What happened in Budapest, what happened in the laboratory in the university in New York, are illustrative of events throughout my life. The most desirable information in these relations has come to me unsought. So, when I say that I hold experience above all the books in the world written by men without it, you will not be surprised. I have entered into these details not alone because of the import-

ance of this matter, but because of the value I place upon experience.

I was in contact with workmen of almost every nationality in Europe. At Berlin, I paid my men \$4.25 per week, as against \$15 in America. In this experience I learned that no well-fed people need fear competition where industrialism is carried on by poorly fed and enfeebled men.

My leisure time was spent in London. I familiarized myself with almost every important company floated in Great Britain and on the Continent and also kept in touch with the current affairs of America.

While being without any training in mechanics, by taking advantage of my experience, I found during my stay in London that in a large concern on the banks of the Thames, I could reduce the cost of a part of the system and running expenses 80 per cent., dispense with another more costly process, and increase the total product one-third.

Up to this point, all told, outlays had exceeded half a million dollars.

Yet, as a pioneer, if I may be so classed, this was the beginning of my troubles and tribulations. For instance, on my return from Europe I visited my native village. While there I met an old associate of my father and said to him that, as compared with theirs, I had obtained 50 per cent. better results. Singular to say, thereupon followed my first quarrel with any of the older men in my town. In the Western States there were gentlemen in the same line of business with whom I had become very friendly. Upon stating to them what I had done, there followed differences which I regret to say have never

been healed. Yet, to-day no concern in the United States can conduct a living business without the improvements in question. This is illustrative of the things hereinafter to be mentioned with which I have been identified.

At about this time I learned that those least acquainted with the things with which I was identified, even after I was prepared to furnish indisputable proof of their success, were the greatest objectors and denunciators; that those subservient to the interests of others came next; that those with whom there was a direct interference, rather than adopting became quiet and underhanded oppressors.

I have entered into these details because they are illustrative of the resulting hardships, and because they foreshadow what is now before me. If the above exemplifies only a minute part of the proposition I have to put forth, what is there not in store for me?

Strange and lasting as it has been, through my early life there came from sources where encouragement should have been given constant and continued disparagement. It was not until machine after machine, chemical results sought after, and the logical attempts at our works, all failed, that I learned as previously stated that I must, and could, think for myself. In other words, it is more than possible that I became a pioneer in practical Applied Biology through these first years of costly and repeated failures and hard struggles.

In 1879 I met an inventor who had patented machinery and developed a method for cold storage on bacteriological lines. This was the only true system I had or have yet seen. A company had

been organized, but the patentee had failed in making a practical machine. Believing food should not be allowed to decay, and, as a preservative, in the endless value of cold, dry, circulating air, I obtained a controlling interest of the company. Thereupon I secured the services of five draftsmen and three engineers of international experience. As a result I made a practical machine. It is now in operation on rates of storage three times higher than those paid for ice storage.

Remember that true preservation of produce is next in importance to production and would be worth incomparably more to the world than all the mechanical devices or so-called improvements, and universities, on the earth. After successfully constructing the refrigerating machine, I put it in operation in a cold-storage warehouse. I brought to my warehouse men who needed dry, cold air. Among them were proprietors and managers of the largest and most important of all interests; men who, more than any others, have been and are shaping the affairs of mankind. To what purpose? None, whatever. Not a man of them could I make understand the scientific and economic merits, notwithstanding they were surrounded with absolute and vital results.

This refrigerating machine and process was so conceived and constructed as to make minute crystals of ice for the purpose of absorbing the various taints and germs of decay in each of the things stored, the same being conveyed to them in an outer room where they were all deposited ready for final disposition. Thus the most perishable fruit could be preserved in its natural state for an al-

most indefinite period. It is a biological principle which holds good throughout the realm of preservation and ventilation. The earth ought to be dotted with these machines, even at the instigation of governments.

While visiting Cincinnati, O., in the rotunda of my hotel, was a singular looking water pump. It embodied durability, simplicity and a feature which, when in operation, charged the water with oxygen. After careful investigation, I said to myself, to put on the market a cheap, durable pump, which would supply man and beast with pure water, would not only be a humane act, but it would be like "picking up money." So I purchased the patent and set a man to work on machinery for improving the mechanism and reducing the cost of manufacture.

It is worthy of note, that, pure water is, in importance, second only to pure air. I had some of these pumps made so the action of the air on the water could be shown through glass. I sent salesmen out to exhibit these models in both large and small towns. In a word, even after purifying the water in well or cistern, there was not one man in a thousand who could be made to understand the value or means of obtaining pure water, nor did the durability of the pump receive any further consideration than that of pure water. The sales of pumps did not cover the daily expenses of the men employed. In this experience, I learned, as few men have learned, the practical value of oxygen, and added to my knowledge the fact that, merit counts for but little.

Not to put the pump in question, or one which

will accomplish the same results, into all wells and cisterns ought to be made by all governments a misdemeanor.

The principles involved in the refrigerating machine and pump, if in common use, would serve in bettering man's condition as nothing is now doing.

I would emphasize the fact that this last matter relating to my life is not irrelevant. It evidences evolutionary stages. It is indispensable. First, it all pertains to Applied Biology; second, I would also emphasize the fact that, my experience teaches me that fortunately in manufacturing no one man or no one country possesses the intelligence necessary for supremacy over the world. Anglo-Saxons, you should ever bear this in mind.

All the talk in England, Germany and the United States of supreme intelligence regarding industrialism, I regard, to put it bluntly, as just so much rot. My own experience will not allow me to think otherwise, and this is why I have related some of it.

Always, up to the present moment, I have been studying and trying to work out the problem of intensive and proper food production—a solution of distribution. A problem, by the way, once settled will have laid the foundation, the only foundation, for human advancement.

In my native township none of us knew we were living under Applied Biology. I could neither account for, nor explain, what created and purified the blood (the desideratum in life) and gave us large and profitable crops, which made taxes unburdensome. So I put myself in the way of receiving monthly an index and synopsis of the world's experiments, and tried to follow them up sufficiently,

as Lincoln said, "to know where I was and whither I was tending."

As you will remember, it was in 1872 when my investigations extended into European countries. Since that time I have been in touch with European industrialism, and husbandry. This, with American experience, has afforded me an opportunity to learn something of the so-called evolutionary movements of Christendom. For example, in 1894-5 our Agricultural Department reports were full of praise relating to the advancement in a certain section of Europe; and in another section, of its most celebrated dairy farm, at which the delegates of an International Agricultural Congress, convened at Paris, spent the day.

For the purpose of satisfying myself relating hereto, I traveled some 10,000 miles, sailing from here in August, 1895. At the section in question, I found, to my utter astonishment, that the farm buildings and improvements corresponded with those I saw in Germany in 1872. But I learned that a gentleman, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, had, through common sense and crude biology done no little for the people there. Only yesterday, in writing upon Chamberlainism, our press, in discussing this section in connection with free trade, showed an entire absence of knowledge relating thereto.

I then went to France to see this noted dairy farm, which is located about twenty-five miles from Paris. Suffice it to say, that I have a picture giving a bird's-eye view of the buildings and yard on this farm. With this in hand, I can, within a few moments, convince any intelligent man that there is

nothing to warrant the praise it has received from our Agricultural Department, and from the agricultural press.

Being in France, and having read so much about its stationary or decreasing population, it seemed to me to be an auspicious time to study its food supply. From what I saw, I do not hesitate to say that it is my sincere belief, that the mortality of the young in France can be reduced at least one-third. But that which I deem of greater importance, is that a more robust people can be built up. This by no means applies to France alone, it applies to the world at large.

On my way homeward I naturally passed through London. As the original, and greatest individual agricultural experimenter, Sir John B. Lawes, resided only about sixty miles out of London, and I was somewhat familiar with his writings, I decided to avail myself of the opportunity of calling upon him. It is needless to say that my day was an instructive and enjoyable one. But, as I was not shown Sir John's stock, and its environment, I took a circuitous route to the station in order to get some information relating to Sir John's husbandry. To my surprise, and I am sorry, for the good of the world, to say it, rarely had I seen animal husbandry more unscientifically conducted, and rarely had I seen more filthy conditions.

In this connection let me say that, I have however seen more unscientific husbandry. This was at the most costly dairy in the world. It was to be a model. All told, it cost about \$1,000,000. So unscientific was it that about half the stock and all the fowls were tuberculous. I can corroborate these

statements with a photograph I have of the place, and with a report of the number of cows slaughtered by the State authorities.

The matter you have just been reading will be found not out of place. It leads me to the point in question, namely, under normal conditions, 95 to 97 per cent. of mankind have been and should be living in farming and farming village communities. I have traveled here and there seeking to find scientifically conducted animal husbandry. I have not found it. Neither have I found a building for housing stock properly constructed; nor, broadly speaking, have I found a single condition as it should be—either for profitable employment, for building up robust people, or for educational advancement.

I will put this in another way. One deemed by me most fitting. On the globe, nowhere is there to be found a spot, a farm, upon which Applied Biology is in force—in its true and fullest sense. Hence, due to its seeming preposterousness, the discredit the uninformed have and will cast upon much I have said or may say.

Now, Applied Biology makes for the basis of physical, ethical and moral worth, self-teaching, self-uplifting. It makes, as well, for preventive measures in disease, feebleness, alcoholism, war. It alone makes for good government.

It makes for culture—that indescribable something, so far above and beyond anything in books. Above all as things go, it makes for the unit of money getting, as nothing else can.

Can there be a more severe comment on mankind than this absence of intelligence relating to Applied Biology? Always and everlastingly no.

But now mark, the only highway to ideal civilization must be constructed on the lines of Applied Biology. Believing in the health, diffusion of wealth, and the happiness that may be made to result from applied science; and on the other hand, knowing of the exhausted soil, the starvation, the deaths, and enfeebled constitutions resulting from the products of unscientific animal husbandry (milk, for instance)—or none at all; of its neglect; of the attention paid to alcoholism, and so-called charity and reform societies, sets my blood fairly boiling with indignation.

Having been interested in the indispensable problems relating to man's welfare, it was natural that I should come in contact with all kinds and classes of men. This gave me entree to some of the largest concerns, even to the two which had and have most to do with shaping the world's modern affairs; and to some of the renowned scientists. Therefore, on this side of biology, I have had something of an opportunity to study life—men and things.

From the scientists to whom I have submitted special lines of my work, such, for instance, as they would be fitted to pass upon, I have, as also from certain business men, unqualified endorsements.

In the foregoing relating to my life, is dealt with the direct application of the Applied Biology that makes for the fundamentals in the highest attainable civilization. (1) There will have been noticed in my experiences a direct line of evolution from the time I was 6 years of age. (2) Upon reflection, it will be seen that none of this was of my personal volition. (3) At the age of 6, one could not mark out such a map. I could not now do so, because

there are a thousand and one things which it would be impossible to recall. Indeed, I was continually trying to get away from these lines, but, always, in spite of myself, to return to them. In place of a better word, let us call all of this, fate. (4) Those at all familiar with biology, or with Spencer's writings, will recognize that, however great the antipathy, to write something of myself, in way of explanation, is a necessity, so pray pardon all I's.

In this knowledge of biology, or, if you will, sociology, next in order, is, we will say, the relation between supply and demand. The first step in this direction, is to know whether the natural law of supply and demand has been or is in force, or whether it has been made inoperative. The second is to get at the real production and see whether it is adequate for the needs of mankind.

It so happened that I gambled in stocks, petroleum, meat and grain (but not in cotton, coffee, iron, silver, etc.), and thus gained the experience which gave me an opportunity to learn the principles involved in this kind of so-called business, or, more correctly speaking, in this kind of gambling and fraud.

This fact will bear repetition, for without similar experience and knowledge, to-day no man is competent to deal with economics, or with the world's fiscal systems.

Up to 1888 I had never done any writing other than that required in business. But in June of that year I prepared carefully and gave to a young "Banker and Broker" (more correctly a tout on the Exchanges) a paper on the world's supply of wheat. I stated that wheat, then fluctuating around

77 cents per bushel, would soon corner itself. On June 28th, the matter I prepared was put in circular form and mailed to men in every State in the Union.

While my name was not used, it was known in some quarters that I wrote the circular in question. Let me prefix what I am about to say with the statement that, Wall Street, the captains of industry, Community of Interest, and the commercialists fight against agricultural prosperity. Now note, in every office I entered, and by every banker and broker and gambler I met, I was made (not openly, for that would have been resented) the subject of ridicule—I felt it. Suffice it to say, September 30th, on the purchase of 500,000 bushels, the price of wheat advanced to \$2—the man who issued the circular gained a clientèle which within five years made him rich.

There are three features which I wish to bring out: (a) The value of statistical knowledge, its relation to the law of supply and demand, and as to whether it is or is not operative. (b) The ruin brought upon innocent speculators. (c) The brutality and ignorance displayed by commercialists, and by the people. This gives a little idea of the biological importance of statistical information.

First, the concern whose office adjoined that of the young man who issued the circular lost for its customers \$800,000. Second, "had your advice been followed," said its manager to me, "rather than ruin staring our house and its customers in the face, we would all now be rich." Third, with a million dollars in hand, England could have been brought to a disastrous and ruinous bread famine. Of the world's granary for the United Kingdom,

advocated by Englishmen, among them, of Lord Rosebery, especially, I have already spoken.

In 1895, while in London, "UNIVERSAL UNREST, The Cause And The REMEDY," were being discussed through the press. I contributed two letters giving my views, and also a forecast of the dark future. What I wrote hit the methods under which England obtains her raw material and food, and the Mark Lane merchants who practiced them, so hard, that because of the threats of these merchants, the editor declined to publish anything further from my pen. I am not surprised at this. The merchants who were allowed to and do practice these methods should have been and should be ashamed of their country and of themselves. I also said that the final results of our own false business methods would prove to be just what time has proven them to be, disastrous. In this experience I found that, in Mark Lane, as elsewhere, for the good of the world there were too many W. J. Harris.

In 1896, Mr. Mark Hanna was Chairman of the National Republican Committee. That is, he conducted Mr. McKinley's Presidential campaign. The basis of the literature which he distributed was on the lines of over food production. It was during that year, that Hanna said: "We cannot do anything with the farmers, they have left us. But we can get the labor vote." After the election of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna started out to make of the capitalists and artisans a solidarity, as against the rural population.

This so irritated me that, on January 9, 1897, I mailed to Hanna a letter (and to Mr. McKinley a

duplicate) in which I said, "In so far as is known up to this time, there was never so little food produced per capita in the world, and never so many people in and dying from starvation. A more unsound and harmful proposition it would be impossible to offer. To make of capitalists and artisans a solidarity, would be to hold over the world a weapon of destruction, putting into the shade all other monopolies, and at the same time the power of all rulers."

In his reply, Mr. Hanna said he would meet me when he came to New York. I did not call upon him here, because I felt then that his methods were, and feel now that they are, ruinous. There has been no period in history, when, according to my data, civilization has received such destructive and disintegrating blows as it has since 1896, since the United States has been under the dictatorship of Mark Hanna.

In this connection, it seems fitting that I should relate an incident that occurred while I was abroad. During a discussion of the economic questions with a Kentish gentleman in an hotel in London, I remarked that it was my impression there would soon be assassinations or an assassination resulting from our false methods. A few hours later, upon coming down from my room, I met this gentleman again. "How strange," he began, "have you heard the news? President McKinley has been assassinated. What a marvelous coincidence," he added. This conversation and the assassination of Mr. McKinley must have occurred at or about the same time.

But, in metamorphism, centering commercialism on the Pacific's borders, consequently disturbing

habitation and races and undermining past and present upbuilding, President Roosevelt has surpassed all official personages in this country if not in the world. In other words, in destroying rather than logically and wisely building upon the past, and in beginning anew, President Roosevelt is especially notable, for it is all revolutionary. Peace and normal men, are not, Mr. President, the result of commercial and urban development, big armies and navies and great wars.

Everybody is acquainted with the fact that, in 1897 and 1898, Joe Leiter was a factor in the world's wheat market. In this relation there were some of the most important and alarming conditions shown in modern business affairs. From 1896 to April, 1898, wheat prices in Chicago gradually advanced from 49 cents to \$1.23 per bushel. In the middle of March, those who sold Leiter the wheat they did not possess, to be delivered on the 30th of May, became frightened, and by their own purchases, put the price up on themselves to \$1.85 per bushel.

Along in March, I wrote Mr. Leiter that he was benefiting the farmers greatly by helping to put the price of wheat on a profitable basis. I also said, if you will turn your May purchases of wheat into July you will have the United Kingdom and Germany at your mercy.

Now, let us look into my statistical hypothesis, and go to the very bottom of this matter. After a good deal of tedious work I found that about 44,000,000 bushels more wheat came into the world's market than there would have done without this stimulus of the very high prices in March. In Sep-

tember, 1898, the world's visible supply of wheat (in Europe, in America and in transit) all told was, strange to say, about 44,000,000 bushels, or practically the same quantity that was represented in the extra shipments. For example, the visible supply in the United States was 5,900,000 against 45,500,000 bushels on September 1, 1896, two years earlier. This shows how clean the farmers had swept their bins.

Had the wheat markets of the world been left entirely to themselves, or had Leiter's purchases been made for July rather than May delivery, the stimulus for high prices would have been too late to have brought out this excess of farm shipments in time to have gotten the wheat to market prior to late in the summer or early in autumn, for the distances would have made the delivery a human impossibility.

Hence, the people and business of all great centralized and manufacturing districts would have been reduced to a state of starvation and chaos. England would have been without bread for some weeks. They might have been bankrupted and ruined. As it was, England escaped through luck, nothing more or less. Had England's fiscal cannibalism so humiliated her, possibly the world would now be on the highway to betterment.

On January 16, 1901, Lord Rosebery made a speech in the Chamber of Commerce at Wolverhampton, on the reasons for America's invasion of the export field. This speech received attention from the commercial press of all Christendom. Yet, Rosebery's suggestion was that the men who are dominating and ruining the world be made the heads of government.

Believing that Lord Rosebery would do anything and everything in his power to better the condition of the people, on November 16, 1900, I expressed to his Lordship, prepaid, a long letter on the true economic situation at that time. In that letter I explained the condition of the business world in America, and gave a forecast of the true relations of what is happening to-day, and, as I believe, of much darker days to come. While I see in the Wolverhampton speech earmarks of my communication, I regret that his Lordship did not avail himself of the matter therein contained, because, coming from a man standing so high in the world's estimate, it might have served a good purpose.

In August, 1901, while in London, for the purpose of reading, I handed a duplicate of my letter to Rosebery to the Parsee merchant, and M. P., Dadobhai Naorogi, of Anerley Park. In returning the same, among other things, this gentleman wrote: "I am thankful to you for allowing me to read your paper. I have now a clearer idea of the economic condition of America than I had before; but the case of India is far worse than you appear to be aware of." Could and should not Rosebery have made better use of such a letter, whether or not to my credit?

As M. de Bloch was accredited with bringing about The Hague Congress, of November 16, 1900, I also expressed to him, at Warsaw, Russia, a long, courteous letter. Permit me to reduce the substance of that letter to a few blunt sentences. Almost anybody could take the earning power of a warlike people, and the cost of maintenance of such an army and navy as that, for instance, of Russia, and show

that the result would eventually be ruin ; and that so long as present methods were in force and commercial supremacy of certain countries was the chief end in view, the frequency of wars would be accelerated. Because of his great influence with the Czar, I begged M. de Bloch to present to his majesty some sort of a scheme whereby the people of Russia could be uplifted and advanced. Under present industrialism, the irrationality of The Hague Congress has been proven by the increasing centralization, by the number of wars since it convened, by the world's increased army and navy expenditures, and unrestful condition of the rural and urban classes, due to the abnormality of modern commercialism.

Around this time the name of Mr. Rider Haggard was frequently in the papers. From the matter it seemed that he was deeply interested in uplifting. So, in relation to social affairs, I wrote him a long letter about entering into their fundamental principles. To my astonishment, he replied that he had not the time to do so. Almost invariably the world guesses wrong. In importance the social problem is, I repeat, above all others combined. Without a sound basis, the attainment of which requires a lifetime, has one a moral right to put forth, and induce the people to enter upon, any scheme of large moment? Among all these things, do you wonder that in the midst of all this idle talk, I wonder whether there is any real earnest desire and real hard work ready for advancement?

No, it is irrational, without a proper unit of income, to even discuss human betterment. Upon this depends the proper feeding, clothing and housing

of people. The pens in which our swine were kept were in better condition than were many of the houses I have seen in the rural districts of the United Kingdom and in those on the Continent of Europe. When people are underfed they will be found without proper environment.

It may yet appear that there was no William M. Babbott, and that these things are all myths. Suffice it to say, there was and is such a personage and that under his eye at the present moment there are evidences of these and other similar circumstances.

The world seems to be all at sea over the definition of wealth, and that which makes for good government, prosperity and advancement. The commercial world tells us that progress is the resultant of gold dollars, pounds, or marks, and university education. In face of all we hear and read nowadays it seems almost idle to discuss betterment at all. But, as the world is full of common people like myself, let us come down to something we can all readily understand. Of uplifting, permit me, for instance, to illustrate some of my personal studies relating to the value and importance of the unit of income, because hereupon rests progress or retrogression, depending upon the amount and where derived.

When, in farming and farming village communities, things are traded in above their cost these communities are in a state of self-uplifting, and on the only highway to idealism. On the other hand, when things are traded in below their cost, there are poverty, degradation and retrogression, and without any means of help whatsoever. This is something we can all grasp. You may call it wealth or

what you will. It is a vital fact. It will remain indisputable until the crack of doom.

To illustrate, first, possibly there was never a bolder lot of desperadoes than was to be found following the commerce of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. A body of these men settled in a productive section bordering the Missouri and entered into farming. They sold their produce above the cost of production. They improved their farms, barns, houses and grounds. Villages came into existence. Good schoolhouses and churches were built. Within fifteen years, to all outward appearances, these men were transformed into as desirable citizens as were to be anywhere found. Their vested rights, of which we hear so much, had increased enormously.

Second, five thousand miles distant, during the same period, I found, in a sense, a more striking metamorphism in a body of 700 peasants, so realistically portrayed, in "The Man With the Hoe," in the painting by Millet. A nobleman, a gentleman, gave these men an opportunity to purchase and work out their own salvation on 1,000 acres of his estate. A business man mapped out their course.

These people sold their produce above its cost. At the end of fifteen years I found a settlement of 1,500 in a condition superior to that of any body of corresponding numbers I had met with in Europe. On the day of my arrival the village electric-light plant was set in motion. It was paid for, not in bonds, but with net earnings. Taxes were not burdensome. Government was simple and manageable—not as in centralization, complex, unmanageable and degrading. There was no money question

to settle, for there were no Stock or Produce Exchanges and gambling. These men were no longer of the brute type. They were live, uplifting, human beings. They called their village, "Young America." I wish Americans, who are among the least scientific and about as wasteful agriculturists as there are in the world, farmed their lands as well, and that they were as prosperous as I found these former peasants, but now progressive men.

By selling the products of their labor and land above cost, these men built houses, stores, schoolhouses, churches, entertainment halls, covered the floors with tile, maintained good roads, dressed respectably, fed and conducted themselves properly.

In each of these sections separated by 5,000 miles of land and sea the fundamental basis was biology, in an embryotic state.

Regarding the definition of wealth, what does the world care for the fine-spun, unexplainable theories of a book-worm, be he a professor, publicist, or what not? Give us profitable productivity. That will engender normal conditions, self-uplifting, and result in the fixation and education of man, consequently in the only idealism.

Third, *per contra*, intermediary, the inhabitants of the once most ideal section known to me were unable to realize from the sale of their products the amount it cost to produce them. Within the fifteen years in question, suffice it to say, that, not only was there a disappearance of idealism, but the physical and moral degeneracy was as marked there, as was advancement in the Missouri River section referred to. There was, of course, no such transfor-

mation as was shown among the peasants. That would be unreasonable to expect, in so short a time, for they were transformed from animals into desirable citizens. In this section there had been a shrinkage of 66 per cent. in land values.

Adjoining our village, a desirably located and once profitable dairy and hop farm, in which I was interested, has, I am informed, since changed hands for 20 per cent. of the sum at which I disposed of it. As there are tens of thousands of abandoned farms, this enormous shrinkage is not an exceptional instance. It is safe to say that since 1880-5 the agriculturists in the Eastern States of America have suffered more severely than have those in the United Kingdom, or in any part of Western Europe.

Mine was a typical high-class Yankee village, largely made up of an American middle class elsewhere unknown. The homes were our kindergartens. They were our teachers, our preventives, but in time of need our hospitals, with ever-present and untiring nurses. They were our sewing schools, dancing schools and ethical schools; race suicide and eugenics were not entered into—because it was not necessary to do so. It was a normal village, with proper and normal homes, with untiring and incessant effort to make the material conditions so rational that the resultant could but be uplifting, physically and morally.

Let me say to the writers, speakers, preachers and indeed to all of those so active in this direction, that, without the fundamentals underlying the village and society of which I have just spoken, it is as impossible for you to create advancement as

it would be for you to restore that decayed spot in a decaying potato.

As the drink problem in our village was practically in a rational condition, because the trade was respectable, and society was normal, I will say that, if by chance, a man became intoxicated, the innkeeper saw that he was put to bed. In the case of the appearance of a lewd woman, I have heard an innkeeper notify her to leave town, and she went. Relatively these little innkeepers and their families held just as high a social position as do Lord Iveagh and Mr. Bass, of Burton-on-Trent—where, by the way, I spent a week testing the effect upon ales of hops grown in different countries, and in looking up the source of the water supply. So you see that in my pursuit of biology, a large part of the matter I hear or that comes before me, relating to the alcoholic problem, is so trifling, compared with the overwhelming economic problem which lies at the root of all those things, that I regard it and the attention paid to it as little short of cruelty.

In place of this there has been born a Public House Trust. Like the whole monopolistic system of usurpation in business, education, charity, religion and government itself, it is void of fundamental economic principles, supplants the old men and occupants, and naturally puts in employment men and women ignorant of liquor and food, and of the drink and social problems.

What made my native village normal? What made the conditions of which I am writing? I will tell you. It had, in a somewhat high degree, for its basis, Applied Biology. This village has be-

come abnormal. It is fast becoming like the remainder of the world. How is that? Applied Biology no longer exists there.

Could not one see a clear way out of present affairs, the irrationality of all these movements would tend to lessen faith in humanity. Yet, that there is a road to betterment and that it is not made available might seem almost more alarming.

Extremes in wealth and poverty have displayed to us the brute force in man, and doubtless will continue to do so to the end of time. Proper material welfare has developed the better side of man. In a manner I cannot explain, it seems impossible to avoid carrying this question of material association a little further, and in a direction which should not, but may be unpopular (but then, of course, the letters I am writing will be unpopular with the majority anyway). In so far as my experience extends, which has been among people of all classes and in all conditions, and in as far as I can learn, there has been no moral status or uplifting in the world in the absence of reasonable material surroundings. It is said that the nearest approach to Utopia was under the government of the Incas. Under their wise administration, crime, public corruption and theft were unknown. The basis—the beginning and the end—of these glorious results were ideal material conditions.

All through my life, and everywhere I've been, I have heard the complaint that the church, Protestant and Catholic, neglected to ameliorate or improve the material conditions of its communicants and of the people generally. I assure you that today, the word honesty is ridiculed by a great ma-

jority of men, women and children. This transformation during the past three decades I attribute largely to the fact that their reading, is composed of little else than business corruption; brutality and crime furnishes and forms the topic of conversation. The whole bent is, how can the almighty dollar be obtained? Believing as I do that the unrest evidences the deterioration of morals, and decreasing respect for the church, I hope I may be permitted in my littleness to suggest that it combines with the spiritual *proper* material teachings. To do this, the teaching of life, of biology, would of necessity require to be carried into theological training.

While the church proclaims to be non-materialistic, it takes a most active part in all great economic, social and material problems. I contend, as already stated, that nobody has a moral right to take active part in any great social question who is not familiar with the conception and conduct of life, for the reverse of good almost invariably results. For example, in London, where, excepting in one instance, public betting has been forbidden, almost everybody lays money on the races and does the silliest kind of betting. Every day men call upon waiters, waitresses, barmaids, chambermaids, etc., with books for betting six pence and upward. In London no house of ill-fame can exist, yet, vice is apparent in every nook and corner of the city. Excepting among cattle on ranches, never have I seen such bestiality as I saw displayed by men and women on the Thames embankment under the shadows of Westminster Abbey and the Parliament buildings at twilight in August, 1901.

This all evidences nothing but falseness of every kind. Similar methods have resulted in distributing vice throughout the flat and apartment houses of New York. In relation hereto, not a single move is made to prevent what cannot be cured.

At about the same time, an English prelate said to me that the Indian ryot, whose wage is a penny a day, is well enough off, and that he is contented. And the prelate evidenced that he also was satisfied with the conditions. Could there be anything more deplorable and intolerable than such a position? Without enlightenment, tolerance, gentleness and something for us here on earth in the way of proper material conditions, is there anything in Christianity?

Let me suggest to churchmen and pulpiteers that they try and see if they cannot better our material condition here on earth through good health and environment. Nobody can thus be harmed, here or hereafter. After all that has passed, and the little that has been accomplished, is it not worth the trial?

When one loses faith in the efforts and statements of another one begins to avoid his presence, when, naturally, his influence becomes retroactive. So I say, take up in the pulpits the fundamentals and deal with them soundly and truthfully. It is time to prevent people from being able to say, as did Thoreau, that "men are not good enough for the earth."

For instance, at a temperance meeting held in New York, great divines said to us that two thousand years ago wine was unfermented, and so

drunk at The Lord's Supper. At that period, as I understand it, grape juice was not known as, and is not, wine. But I cannot learn that there was any apparatus or bottle which would have enabled the manufacture and storage of grape juice in its normal state. So you see we cannot even give credence to these statements, whether the proposition be or be not relative.

At the same meeting one of America's most popular and renowned Ambassadors said that there was more money expended in New York City on drink than for food. As a matter of fact, the value of the grain which enters into the bread supply alone of this city is more than double the value of the grain required for all the alcoholic spirits manufactured in the entire country, a considerable percentage of which is used for other purposes than that of drinking. The difference between the cost of the flour to the baker and the price paid for the bread by the artisan is more than double that of the difference between the cost of the raw material that enters into alcoholic and fermented beverages and the price paid for them over the bar—there is, in certain instances, the revenue tax. So you see this sets us watching the man we have been taught to look upon as clever and we finally distrust him personally as well as his cause, the result being to society a double injury.

Within a radius of twelve miles from City Hall, New York, the deaths under one year of age were, when I collected the data, 47 per cent., and under two years of age, 62 per cent.; and under five years, 77 per cent. of the whole number of deaths over five years of age. In one week the total mortality

was 1,038. Of this number 713 were under five years of age; 529 under one year; and only 325 over five years of age. The deaths due to alcoholism were only a fraction of one per cent. The large mortality in New York, which is not exceptional, was largely due to impure food. In all its phases, this entailed upon humanity incomparably more deplorable results than did alcoholism upon the whole country.

Throughout Europe the conditions are as or more appalling than are those just mentioned. Of every 1,000 births there are many sections where the mortality the first year ranges between 500 and 750. The conditions relating to the food supply throughout the world present a degree of similarity, excepting that each country has some striking improper alarming defect. For instance, some of the things done in Scotland seem incomprehensible. England presents just as striking defects, in other forms. After visiting the Aylesbury, and Welford & Sons dairies, London, and having been driven out to some of their sources of supplies, I asked the respective managers of these companies if it were possible for them to direct me to some dairy where there could be found reasonably desirable conditions. In both instances, Sir John B. Lawes' farm, of which mention is made, was cited. What has been said of Scotland and England may be said of each and every one of the continental countries. In Germany the Emperor and Empress lend their names to the purveyors of foods which it seems to me they should not without knowing something about them. I am cognizant of an instance in Germany where due to improper food 85

per cent. died against only 15 per cent. under proper feeding.

Let us strike the mean in an illustration of these conditions. Suppose, for instance, 1,000 insufficiently nourished, badly housed, scantily clothed women go through all the suffering of bringing into the world 1,000 children, and then undertake the almost overwhelming problem of properly rearing them, to find at the end of five years 500 of them have passed through days, weeks or months of illness, to finally be laid in the grave, and that among the 500 living, there are not five normal human beings, and also that, of this suffering, cost, and misery, the larger part might be avoided. Was there ever, could there be anything more abnormal, brainless and heartless?

Why, "One person in every 150 in Chicago is insane. One person in every five is predisposed to insanity." This is inserted in the report of Dr. V. H. Podstata, superintendent of the big Dunning Insane Asylum.

"At the present rate of the development of insanity, according to the world's statistics," says Dr. James P. Lynch, "and with present conditions of work and living unaltered, half of the civilized world will be more or less insane 500 years from now. And in another 200 years from that time, under the same conditions, most of the Caucasian race will be mentally deranged and civilization wiped off the face of the earth."

Regarding feebleness, mortality and insanity you have not been told that in Christendom, the rich more than the poor, consume the filthiest, most disgusting, enfeebling, death-dealing food ever

eaten by man, and that the relative annual value of this product is thirty times greater than that of the world's iron output.

As the use of machinery, centralization, comforts and luxuries for the few, have increased, so has this field of mortality, insanity, suffering and starvation increased and widened. A chart representing the steady increase in the world's output of iron during the last half century will show how steadily these things have been developing, but not to their full extent by any means.

In summing these things up it shows that the entire force is improperly directed, that myths are being chased up, and that the betterment of mankind on earth is being entirely neglected. In an aside, I would like to ask how anything is going to be done for man hereafter if nothing is done for him here on earth.

When these fields are widening and the numbers are increasing is it just to boast of intelligence, probity, Christianity, and call those back of incomparable achievements and renowned for honesty, heathens, barbarians? Is the Occidental cry for supremacy other than brutism and an incentive to war? Indeed, in face of all these things, are we not showing ourselves to be a lot of braggarts and superficial hypocrites? When General Sherman said, "War is hell," he evidently did not know of these things, and that war is a mere speck in the abnormality of imperialism and centralization.

Of all these things, how are you going to explain them? Will you attribute them to ignorance, to greed, to brutality, to cruelty, or to all these things combined? In this so-called Golden Age, I would like your explanation.

As already intimated, I am prepared to carry to their relative logical conclusion the properties contained in vegetable matter. If generally in practice, this would reduce this appalling child mortality by one-half, or even more; correspondingly prevent disease; develop stronger and more robust men; fix habitation; simplify and make ideal government possible. As a matter of fact, this strikes at the root of everything uplifting. I turn to this daily for my information and inspiration. How many can initiate what I have in mind it is impossible for me to say. But certain it is that the proposition never has been in force, or even exemplified.

By whom were all these incredible things brought about? (1) By imperialists, commercialists, centralists, monopolists and their touts—by the so-called Bankers and Brokers. (2) By, as a whole, the urban population, including, of course, artisans. (3) By the educational system at the urban centers and great universities. (4) By the extolling by clergymen of modern commercial methods and the monopolistic idea of the supremacy of one man over others or one country over others.

These are dreadful, and, if not true, wicked things you keep on saying. How were they made possible? (A) As applied to the great interests which are dominating business, society, and the whole Christian world, by methods which are false, and in their application can lead to ruin only. (B) In their practice, by every kind of dishonesty, injustice and brutality.

In several instances I have felt and said that it was best to carry the point in question a little further.

I find it desirable to do so at the present juncture. In taking up and pursuing Applied Biology, I had when a mere child toward business and sociology the same fundamental impelling force as had Pasteur toward science—namely, the presence of fermentation. For half a century I have been familiar with fermentation and distillation, and the different phases of the trade. I am prepared to take the grain, beginning with the kernel, and carry it through its biological, hence economical, sociological and never-ending evolutionary stages; even, to return, with the proper production and maturing of beverages for use. What is first in importance, I am acquainted with the causes of these evolutionary stages. Indeed, as did Pasteur here find the true bacteriological basis, so here did I find the true biological, economical and sociological basis. Few, if any, have learned to appreciate or understand their full meaning. Would say, however, that I now make this statement solely because of its relevancy, thus departing from my original intention.

That real Applied Biology is therefore competent to criticize its absence, or opposite forces, should never be forgotten.

Whatever else may be in your mind, pray do not let it for a moment dream of my being such a fool as to work for man's betterment without the possession of experience in basal principles, for, in the absence of support and influence Heaven knows I am big enough fool to do so.

The first move of the monopolist or centralist is to make his position so secure that, be they of whatever nature, his things will realize a profit.

The second is to make the return of principal and payment of interest secure beyond doubt. In my second letter an instance in banking is illustrated. To accomplish these ends, the monopolists, as far as the case needs be, exploit mankind.

This I should call materialism. The contrast between materialism, and proper material surroundings, in accordance with what I have been describing, is as marked as is that between retrogression and advancement, which, in either case, is a sequence.

The efforts of mankind should all be so centered as to prevent this exploitation. The efforts of mankind should all be so centered as to be able to see to it that the price of all things produced should stand not below but above their cost, because, as a rule, in Christendom, under commercialism, the products of land and labor stand at prices below their cost of production, thus preventing proper material surroundings, and result in retrogression.

In making up the cost, the maintenance of the soil, the maintenance of improvements, and a living wage, of necessity, must be reckoned with.

In relation to myself, I have barely touched upon certain and such of my experiences as have a direct bearing upon the betterment of mankind, and without which nobody could learn how to teach or practically apply the science of biology.

Without their general application there can be no uplifting. The key is to be found in no book or books, in no educational institution, in no laboratory. If my life can be made of any value to others whatsoever, these facts cannot be disregarded. In connection with the subject matter, the annotations interspersed are relevant.

The cost of achieving this experience will show you at what price I place its value. In a word, besides occupying my time, it has cost throughout its ramifications tens, yes, hundreds of thousands, in money actually expended. The fact of being a pioneer has cost me the loss of the social pleasures that should accompany one's existence, giving in return nothing but sorrows. But for the iniquity and ignorance it shows, my work might have been a greater compensation. Because, in business propositions, I could not carry my work to its logical conclusion, four or five times I have foregone a competence which would have enabled me to live more in accordance with my tastes.

In this writing would say that I am not a pessimist, but by nature the reverse. Nor do I wish to appear in the light of a critic or scold; nor have I any isms or fads or injuries to avenge; nor do I crave ridicule, quite the contrary; nor have I at any period of my life given any indication of being better than my fellows, for I have been down among and am of the people. But the steadily increasing abasement and debasement that I have seen going on from the Danube westward since 1872 and the destruction of that desirable middle class in America which I so much admired, and the inexplicable, have compelled me to denote some of my experience and deductions.

As stated, I have been in four hospitals this year. In the first there was a false operation. In the fourth my eye was enucleated. So severe are the pains running through my head that I can write but a few minutes at a time, and should not write at all until convalescent. To appreciate all of this,

one must have taken some of the same medicine. Yet, what I have said and am about to say may meet with greater disapproval than did my advocacy of the new and successful processes and machinery with which I was identified. So doubtless will my sorrows be augmented.

I will repeat that, it has seemed impossible for me to get away from a chain of experiences which led to the practical application of biology, and also from examples of the economic and social effects of biology where applied. Yet, I have in mind certain auxiliaries which I wish had been interlaced. Of these, would have been the early evolving on paper until they became satisfactory the problems as they came to me. Second in importance to biological fundamentals, has been the little work I have done in this direction these last years—indeed, it has formed a part in Applied Biology. Another source of benefit to me has been concise oral explanations. Following biology, which should and can be easily taught to everybody, the logical development of problems and certain types of lectures in certain branches of Applied Biology would be the means of diffusing such information as is universally needed. For uplifting, these are indispensable. On the other hand, in my case—do you know—I have been compelled to carry in my mind the things I have seen since childhood. Otherwise, it is more than possible I should not be prepared to deal with the questions in point.

In undertaking to prepare another for truly applying biology it would be impossible for me to make out as complete and detailed a course as have the natural events in my life for so doing

followed one after another. I shall, with the opportunity, teach cause and effect of Applied Biology, in practice, thus utilizing and giving the benefits of these details. In this sense, it is to be noted that, it is by no means my ability for which I claim so much. It is my experience, and its kind. Doubtless others would make better use of a similar experience. Yet, while tens of thousands have had opportunities for becoming specialists in various lines of biology, is there another whose realm of practical experience in Applied Biology has been so wide, and who has spent so much time upon, and who has, in fact, solved the problem, without which little value could be attached to the whole work? I doubt it. I doubt it, because nobody has given any evidence of it.

Again, it is possible that if I outline more fully some of the things through which I was passing around the period about which I am now writing it might possibly revert to some good to somebody somewhere. Up to say fifteen years ago I vainly sought in books everywhere for information on the subject in which I had had experience. I then began to try and logically shape on paper the experiences of my life, feeling that in them were some at least of the fundamentals pertaining to our social well-being. This was all so new to me that, of course, the results were not satisfactory.

One of my acquaintances having had some literary experience, I told him about the dilemma I was in and asked if he would assist me. Receiving a reply in the affirmative we tried for some little time to see what we could evolve. It would seem as if nobody ever produced a more deplorable con-

glomeration of matter. I then succeeded in getting another gentleman to try and assist me on the same lines, but after a good deal of hard work the results were no better than in the former instance.

While realizing that I had no natural literary talent, I set out by myself to, if possible, evolve, solve and put this problem in a shape whereby it might be understood and its merits appreciated. All these long years have I not only diligently worked, but traveled here and there to get piecemeal such information as would be of assistance. I confess to not being able to put this matter on paper in as ideal a form as I should like to see it, but, even so, I have around me sufficient to make the matter clear to any intelligent man who would devote to it sufficient time. But what I would like to emphasize in the strongest possible manner is the fact that not until now do I even begin to understand and realize the value and importance of the incoherent matter which has been gathering in my mind during a life of experiences. That is, I now only begin to know the value of my experience—now it is worked out—and I have also learned that without all the hard work and sacrifice which I have undergone in shaping it my experience would have been little understood by myself and without means of avail to others.

Even at the expense of repetition please note: At first I was, among other things, accumulating practical experience; next came the absolute necessity of doing my own thinking; next came the necessity of learning sufficient of science to know cause and effect; next to learn why under my sur-

roundings taxes were not burdensome; next to ascertain why our section was uplifting; next to learn the conditions of other countries and sections and the cause; and finally, the first and to me the most laborious work of all by long odds, was to put this incoherent mass into concrete form for general use. This has cost me well-nigh a quarter of a century's thought and hard work. Through it, I have been convinced that there is no other manner of getting sound results. So much would I say to young men; and also, there are no men so great as to be feared.

My proposition is for the masses: (1) It would afford a unit of income. (2) At the same time, without additional cost, afford opportunity for a practical biological education. (3) The necessary knowledge for fertilizing soil, producing proper food, and building up a robust constitution. (4) It would enormously increase the purchasing power. (5) It would settle the question of taxation and through simplicity make ideal government possible. (6) All resulting in self-uplifting. (7) All this would everywhere cause imitators who would be endorsers, and also command the support of every living intelligent physician and scientist, and intelligent man. (8) The few fitted for philosophy and science could easily be provided with opportunities.

It matters not by whom the initiative is taken, there is no other system in God's world whereby retrogression can be stayed and men can become self-uplifting.

So thoroughly do I believe in the evolutionary stages through which I have passed, and so impor-

tant do I deem them, that, for the masses, I would establish an educational system based upon just the kind of experiences I have undergone, giving others the opportunity of learning through example and precept what has taken me through fate so long to learn. While I regard the system I have in mind as being based on the only true fundamentals, pray do not understand me as claiming for it more than the beginning, for advancement would continue day by day.

This is why I say that this plain statement might possibly revert to some good to somebody somewhere.

It is to be hoped you will not regard me as being quite such an idiot as to proclaim or even imagine that I am the equal of Herbert Spencer. But, with the purpose in view, I feel it imperative, before concluding, to call your attention to a single comparison of our respective labors.

As, naturally, it would be impossible for me to do, in "Education," Herbert Spencer illuminated Applied Biology. In the first 148 pages of "Education," with few exceptions, is said almost exactly what I would be glad to say to you. If you wish to understand me and my purpose and desire to better the condition of mankind, permit me to suggest that you read, even though you have done so, these 148 pages.

In this little book is the ideal that I have almost since my infancy prayed that I might be able to initiate. Strange as it may seem, I never saw this book until after the death of Herbert Spencer, when my attention was called to it by a friend.

Now, let me repeat, I can neither write nor

theorize, as did Herbert Spencer. Nor at all, unless somewhat acquainted with the practical side of the subject. On the other hand, for maintenance of soil, for more properly starting and rearing children, for more properly feeding and environing mankind, each being a single link in the chain, Spencer could not or doubtless he would have, being in a position to do so, inaugurated an example in Applied Biology, for it would have been not only generally imitated, but approved by every intelligent man in Oriental and Occidental civilization. But this I claim I can do. Withhold for a moment your ridicule, because, in the matter with which I am surrounded, I have sufficient evidence to prove that my statement has for its basis facts. Of the two, which represents man's everlasting need, theories which are over the heads of the people, and can momentarily entertain the few only, or an example which could be universally imitated to advantage? Indeed, in this problem, Spencer could not have directed the first step. In this relation, he was not, and if living would not now be alone. For the problem has been neither initiated nor even presented. For instance, in this direction, the thousands of scientists, including those connected with the 400 Agricultural Experiment Stations, whose expenditure, literally speaking, already run up into hundreds of millions, have made no headway; nor did the pioneer in agricultural experiments, Sir John B. Lawes, who personally expended about £400,000, and was assisted by Sir James Gilbert.

In relation to Lawes' large expenditures on agricultural experiments, it is noteworthy that, Sir

John was a manufacturer of fertilizers, and that, in no other manner could he have gained so wide and high a standing in the business, social and scientific world. In so far as I can learn, all of the others engaged in scientific and biological investigations have been and are doing so under the reciprocity of a steady income, be its source States, societies, or individuals.

For all my expenditures and work in this direction, not one penny have I received in return from State, society, individual, or any source whatsoever. Now that the time is ripe. Now that my efforts have crystallized, I distribute these letters among a few, hoping that through them I may find the desired patrons, in order to be able to put my methods and system in force.

While I have not written as plainly as I might have, and would like to, things have been said which might lead those so inclined to look upon me as an egotist and a visionary, and also sufficient possibly to force me outside the pale of so-called respectability. In all its phases, the criticism occasioned by the utterance of vital truths not commonly accepted (more especially when opposed to imperialism and commercialism) is so repugnant to all of my instincts that heretofore I have never issued any matter of this sort over my own name, and would not do so now but for the vital importance of the occasion. Still I cannot close this letter without condensing some things already stated or intimated which will not tend toward mitigation.

While, of course, I have met men who were familiar with certain of the problems in question, I

have yet to find one fitted to analyze all of them when taken as a whole, therefore, who could take my place. I do not believe there is a man living who can do so; nor one who can develop Applied Biology on as complete and far-reaching lines as those I have in mind. Now mark, this is not only the obstacle which confronts me, but it is also the one that confronts universal advancement.

Never before was the world in so vital need of its application. Never before was there so wide a field for humanitarianism offered. The problem is not Utopian. Properly handled it is not so overwhelming as a stranger to it might imagine. Is there to be found the material for the effort?

IX.

IN Guildhall, London, not long since, Mr. Andrew Carnegie made the following statement: "It is the swimming tenth not the submerged tenth which we can greatly benefit, and this often by indirect rather than by direct means." This was applauded by the ruling class of England. If a nine-story brick structure is on a disintegrating foundation, can the middle story be put in sound condition? Rather, must not the foundation be dealt with? Does not the same hold good with peoples?

Free distribution of libraries in cities seems to be Mr. Carnegie's specialty. His great wealth would not purchase for all men a single volume each. He locates libraries in large towns and cities. The books are accessible to a fraction of one per cent. of mankind only. To a class. If it be true that there have been and are but few sound writers, is it not true that few men, who, on coming upon them, are able to detect misstatements? Indeed nowhere has Applied Biology been in full practice. Therefore, in no way has it been truly depicted. Then where are to be found sound and safe sociologists? If there be few, then there be few books sufficiently sound and instructive to be sown broadcast.

Having put before him nothing but false matter, in the absence of experience and scientific training, in the very nature of things there is nobody so unsound throughout as the interminable reader;

nobody so dangerous and hurtful to society as the same book-worm endowed with audacity and a nimble tongue—the absence of genuineness, of course, intensifies the same.

But, after you establish great, or, for that matter, small libraries, what are you going to do for librarians? In my researches at the British Museum the kind and gentlemanly librarian could do nothing for me. He was not at all familiar with nor could he find anything instructive on these matters. At a library second to none in America I called upon the librarian for assistance. He said to me: "I am not familiar with the subject matter, but if your statements are based on fact, they are axiomatic." I smiled, he colored, and I offered to satisfy him. He said: "I will go over to the (great) university and ascertain." Naturally, I again smiled, and he foolishly became furious at his own plight. Now, in the literary and social world this man—and his family—ranks high. Yet, of the very things he should know, he is as ignorant as a new-born babe. This being true, how in this position can this man better the world? So, on the whole, I regard Mr. Carnegie's distribution of libraries as harmful, to the extent of being revolutionary.

I now see why, as far back as my memory runs, my grandmother, a clever old Scotch lady, warned me against over and promiscuous reading and constantly talked to me about the importance of thinking and reasoning.

Dunfermline, Scotland, is Andrew Carnegie's native town. To make it a "City Beautiful," he has given to it about \$3,000,000. This work, ac-

according to the press, is to be carried out by The American Institute of Social Service. The American Institute of Social Service is an auxiliary of the Community of Interest. Its offices are in a building presented by one of the captains of industry. I never heard such revolutionary doctrines (innocently put forth I hope) as I have heard put forth by these people in this building. This society is the personification of centralism. It creates, rather than prevents, pauperism. In making cities approach Elysium, the rural classes are drawn to them, and finally universal poverty and degradation, such, for instance, as is to be found in High Street, Edinburgh, under the shadows of Carnegie's library, and in India and Russia, result. In China, four centuries ago, the ruinous effects of abnormally centering people were discovered and immediately stopped. If Carnegie's work is anything at all, from beginning to end, it is an alarming centralizing scheme.

I am averse to paternalism, public charity and so-called reforms. They are upon a false basis. Therefore they are hurtful. I contend that, unacquainted with Applied Biology, one's labor in this direction, naturally, is false and makes for harm; consequently, one whose energies have been devoted to money-getting is naturally incapable of putting in force Applied Biology or social philosophy.

Had not Carnegie found a Rockefeller-Morgan crowd to contract to take his iron plants at six to eight times their value, and to obtain the money with which to pay for them from washerwomen, servants, artisans, doctors, lawyers, merchants,

etc., the world would not have been so greatly hurt. And, moreover, his example is illustrative of all public so-called humanitarian demonstrations. Upon the receipt of the steel bonds, had they been thrown into a furnace, it would have been incomparably better for mankind. Better still, had there never been a United States Steel Trust. Why our government does not take from it the prop of protection passes my understanding.

Without possessing biological knowledge, now more essential than at any period up to this time, no one is properly fitted for leading men or directing governmental affairs; no one is fitted for acting as publicist; no one is fitted for writing true history; no one is fitted for properly teaching men; no one is fitted for properly rearing a family or bettering social conditions; no one is fitted for suffrage.

In comparison with the wealth of Mr. Carnegie, had I a trifling sum, I would inaugurate an example of true sociology; where, at one and the same time, men would labor under fair incomes; where environment would afford ethical uplifting; where proper animal food would be multiplied several fold; where proper food for making robust men would be to hand; where Applied Biology would be an inevitable constituent; this should be the first lesson taught everlastingly, to everybody; where matter for legislative enactment, some at least, essential for turning toward betterment, would be unfolded; where habitation would be fixed—an indispensable feature in upbuilding. The sequence would be, a following of imitators. For example, Hungarians, Austrians, Germans, Danes, English-

men, have said to me: when you are ready to initiate us, advise and we will visit you.

On the other hand, try and imagine a settlement living under biological fundamentals which make for true social conditions, and compare it with one void of these elements—like unto those, for instance, by which we are all surrounded; try and imagine in force a self-supporting, self-uplifting system, which will everywhere bring forth imitators and compare it with one which exists on charity, void of the stimulus and possibility of general imitation; try, in a word, to imagine progress and compare it with disintegration and retrogression. This done, you will get an idea of some of the things I have in mind and some of my reasons for writing these letters.

When, and not until, such methods as I have in mind will have become in force, will men be more highly developed physically; will education begin fundamentally; will economics, government, sociology and religion have fair play. It is noteworthy that all movements, whether retroactive or progressive, are, in each instance, intermingled, it being impossible to single out any of them. The entire movement of necessity must be in one direction or the other. This sort of talk may be unpopular and misconstrued, it is, I believe, all true nevertheless.

During the Presidential campaign in 1896, Mr. Carnegie said, according to the press, that farmers never would need and should not be as prosperous as they had been. This is sufficient to show that the falling of fabulous sums of money into the hands of one who has not had a life-long economic

training is hurtful. Were it not that supremacy of the few, relating to which Mr. Carnegie is so dogmatic, is a part of this whole, the agricultural proposition would cause even the appalling wickedness of the latter to sink into insignificance.

X.

I HAVE just read an address in which England's protection of life and property and prosperity were the chief features. When, according to the American Standard, fewer than 25 per cent. of her 40,000,000 Britons are sufficiently fed and properly housed and clothed in one instance, and 1 per cent. of her 300,000,000 Indians in another, and mortality due to starvation is unprecedented, is England justified in claiming that she protects life? When her daily bread is obtained through the exploitation of 90 per cent. of mankind is England justified in claiming that she protects property? Moreover, do these conditions justify the claim of a sound, fiscal system and lasting prosperity? Again, what are we to think when the Police Departments of great cities warn us of localities where life is not worth half a crown.

In all that is claimed for England's fiscal system, prosperity and mental superiority, what would have happened, if, during the recent decades, the United States had not made it possible for England to purchase her daily bread and raw material at say half the cost of its production? Would not her industries have fallen into a condition corresponding with that of her agriculture; and, provided methods remained unchanged, would not have Britons retrogressed more even than they have and quite as much as have in the meantime Russians?

While I am writing these words, the British tex-

tile industry, which, according to some writers, furnishes a livelihood for ten million Britons, serves as a point in question. It is to-day in a chaotic state. Why? Chiefly because of the present high price of cotton. What caused the high prices? The former ruinously low prices. On the other hand, it is not so long ago that, as applied to grain and meat, like conditions obtained. And in my judgment, it will not be very long before they obtain again. As nearly all virgin soil has been exploited, and competition is widening and becoming more intense, is not the situation alarming? Rotten, rotten to the core, are fiscal systems which anywhere engender starvation, feebleness and mortality.

Renowned men now come here to tell us that, "The only proper method of studying governments is to take actual illustrations from the governments where the people rule. Here you should study politics as a science"; and that, "Biological theories are being stretched and racked to death to make them fit classes of facts to which they have no proper application."

Let us look into these questions. For years, farming land was under my observation which annually netted \$90 per acre. The annual taxes were under \$2 per acre—therefore, not felt.

I hold a tax receipt which shows that \$3 covered the taxes on a house and lot that cost \$7,000 and rented for \$400 per annum—a sum so small, relatively, as not to be given a second thought.

I have been surrounded by 25,000 people where the unit of income and the environment were so nearly ideal that in the ten townships there was not

a single paid official, or a poor person enrolled.

Here in remunerative agriculture are illustrations of applied fundamentals which furnish a basis for everything in human affairs which make for betterment. The cause of these desirable results is embryotic, Applied Biology. Therefore, it controverts what is said regarding biological theories, and shows that applied science so simplifies governmental affairs as to make "the study of politics as a science," irrational.

Certain vital questions to which I have always given thought have naturally been frequently raised by me, only to have them received with an overwhelming benumbing blankness. Now, I really beg you to note that the type of man abiding in the environment just referred to is the antithesis of the types found in the brutism of the soddened ryot or peasant, and on the other hand of that found among the urban classes, which, from the soddened animal to the destructive millionaire, is indexed by the unit of income. In truth, he is the antithesis of the average man.

During, say, the last five decades, Christendom has fallen under plutocratic rule, therefore has retrogressed. What it behooves the world to know, is the cause and the remedy. This cannot be learned by studying governments, or through the science of politics, because no politician is acquainted with the things in question and no government is practicing them. These are the reasons why, in as far as possible, Bismarck endeavored to learn the conditions throughout the world locally.

To my mind, and if I am familiar with any of these things, I am with the point in question, the

lectures delivered at our universities by a Frenchman with a view of controverting fundamental business theories of Napoleon are about as hurtful propaganda as it would be possible to put forth. But otherwise, it would not be in keeping with the times, brutism and bad manners seeming to the the goal.

In addressing his constituents, January 17, 1899, the Right Hon. John Morley frankly admitted that he took a pessimistic view of the difficulties threatening throughout the world.

"I think," he exclaimed, "we are nearer the beginning of them than the end." It was his "firm conviction that the prevailing spirit of imperialism must inevitably bring militarism, a gigantic daily growing expenditure, increased power to aristocrats and privileged classes, and war."

For the whole world, the past five years have been blackest of all. The falseness of acting on a so-called economic system which has for its basis general centralization has been clearly shown. This is the very thing upon which Mr. Morley had to base his calamitous prognostications in 1899. So, for the life of me, I cannot understand what has happened to have transformed Mr. Morley into the optimist his recent speeches would indicate. Truly, this is confusing.

Why, the costly maintenance of governments; the overwhelming state and municipal indebtednesses, and the sapping of the fundamentals of up-building, which become indispensable in raising the sums expended by and for the few, should of themselves deter the advocacy of the world's present régime.

So long as the social conditions of the United States were nearer the ideal than were those of any corresponding numbers on earth, it was the exception among Britons, and, indeed, among the peoples on the continent of Europe, when we were not referred to as "those tricky" or "damned Yankees," and it is not too much to say that everywhere one traveled the trading people chuckled over doing us up. But now that we are practicing on the largest scale the very methods which Napoleon said would ruin the world, the most conspicuous Europeans are flocking here to praise and help us on to that ruin.

Finally, before closing, for the purpose of making a larger target for you to fire at, I will interject the following still more pronounced lines—little short of a challenge.

You are invited to come to my rooms and enter upon the first moves in the realm of things which make for the highest ideal civilization attainable, and follow these by stating and explaining in their proper rotation, cause and effect in each of the evolutionary stages which make for this idealism. That is, in a word, I invite you to come here and show me, if you can, what will make for ideal men, homes and governments. Until this problem is generally understood and in practice progress is impossible.

Regardless of race, color, or location, the brutality, which is now the dominant factor of Christian rule, must give way to science.

A word about the mistakes resulting from not listening to new propositions, or in not gaining experience before entering upon something new.

Some years ago an acquaintance of mine was taken into his father's business. They had a capital largely exceeding a million dollars. The young man entered into an outside undertaking with which he was unacquainted. An opportunity of purchasing the necessary experience for a small sum was presented. Rather than accepting it, he, being something of an egotist, undertook the thing alone. The result was the absorption of the capital of the concern and the father's suicide. About the same time there was close by another similar instance which cost \$3,000,000. One of the world's great rulers was offered invaluable information. He ignored it. But a few months later he put thirty men into the same field of investigation. All naturally without avail.

Thirty years or so ago, few Americans studied European methods. Those who did and made use of them were generally benefited. I was, anyway. At that time Englishmen would hardly look at an American invention, or treat an agent civilly; while the Germans then began to look into and take up outside things, and their rapid strides are familiar to us all. But, in the meantime, for unison of action, downright horse-sense, and good results, the Japanese have not only surpassed all with whom I am acquainted, but they are the only people who have gone at things in an intelligent and straightforward manner. This makes apparent to me the normality and soundness of the Japanese. In giving my full views of them and the Chinese occasionally, I find my friends are not in accord with them at all. Strange as it all seems, the Anglo-Saxon does not like to hear the truth, when it is about himself.

XI.

THE grand test of any government is contained in the question, What did it do for the people? Did it feed, cloth and house them, or did it not?

This was the proposition laid down at the very outset; and the end in view was to show whether Christendom has or has not complied with these conditions, and, in the meantime, to show whether I am fitted to deal with these problems.

While with nitrogen and oxygen the ideal man can be developed, it should in this relation be especially noted that nitrogen is the world's motive power, and that I am not unmindful of the one economic and practical means of its obtainment and maintenance of supply. Were it not for this fact and the belief in my ability to enter upon the initiative I should not now be writing these letters.

It has been made clear that, excepting in certain instances, as, for example, in America, the 1,000,000,000 people under Christian rule have been insufficiently and improperly fed, consequently, badly housed and scantily clothed.

It has been made clear that, for, say five decades, there has been throughout the world a steady decrease in the production of nutritious food; and also that for three decades the ability to produce nitrogenous or strength-giving food has been steadily and deliberately undermined. The soil has been robbed of its fertility and farm values have been destroyed.

It has been made clear that, due to the absence of food, mortality has been unprecedented; while vital statistics do not extend in this direction, a little hard work will show that localities of large mortality of the young and consequently the numbers whose deaths were due to improper food have increased alarmingly, add to this, deaths resulting from wars, and the mortality of acres due to the starvation of land, and you have cannibalism which would shock a savage.

By whom were all these incredible things brought about? (1) By imperialists, commercialists, centralists, monopolists and their touts—by the so-called Bankers and Brokers. (2) By, as a whole, the urban population, including, of course, artisans. (3) By the educational system at the urban centers and great universities. (4) By the extolling by clergymen of modern commercial methods and the monopolistic idea of the supremacy of one man over others or one country over others.

These are dreadful and, if not true, wicked things you keep on saying! How were they made possible? (A) As applied to the great interests which are dominating business, society, and the whole Christian world, by methods which are false, and in their application can lead to ruin only. (B) In their practice, by every kind of dishonesty, injustice and brutality.

Of myself, moreover, it has, I believe, been made clear that I am prepared with the proper initiative for dealing with these problems.

In any way whatsoever, statesmen or countries instrumental in the transportation and disposition of the earth's products at a price below the cost of

their replacement, are enemies of mankind. Artisans, who help to depress prices of the food they consume, destroy the income and purchasing power of the great horde of producers and consumers, are enemies of mankind also. Back of this, in either instance, is ignorance, or greed, or both combined.

Under civilization, is it not anomalous that, in place of the Applied Biologist who feeds, clothes and houses us, of first importance is he who, through false and ruinous methods, profitably vends the largest amount of commodities or securities? Is it not anomalous that, a Morgan, a Rockefeller, or even a Community of Interest, can make inoperative natural laws, and create disaster? Is it not still more anomalous, that, under Christianity the Almighty dollar has become the idol and ruler of everybody?

While petroleum represents a small industry relatively, its annual value having been in some of the years of its fable like transposition, under \$25,000,000, the Standard Oil Trust is an illustrative instance of the falseness in question. After John D. Rockefeller became interested in petroleum he put in practice such of the false methods as were and are applied to the world's greatest industries and which have been steadily destroying and will destroy all the good claimed for Western civilization. By so doing, in the following order, Rockefeller ruined every refiner, every producer, and every gambler in oil. So has he and his creature, the Standard Oil Trust, become a menace to the whole world; so will the general application of the same methods ruin it.

A friend assures me that he can trace to the ex-

tent of two billions a single interest of the Standard Oil Trust. The property owned and dominated by Standard Oil and its nine trustees runs into the billions of dollars. The annual net profits represent in hard money received day by day no mean proportion of the direct and paper profits of America. There was never a potentate, or concern, who wielded the power throughout the entire world that the Standard Oil and its trustees now wield.

Should a Rockefeller enter upon and apply to produce gambling the same energy and the same nefarious methods that were applied to oil gambling, there is no year in which it would not be possible for him, through the cutting off of a large percentage of her supply of food and raw material, to destroy Great Britain, and disturb the peace of the world. Such an act would not be deterred by any personal compunctions of conscience.

While outside of the fundamentals contained in the groundwork of advancement and uplifting, and, by themselves, outside of legislative control, the chief things practiced in the creation of the wealth and power of Rockefeller and the Standard Oil must of necessity be abandoned. In this as in all kinds of monopoly the property and business of opponents are insecure, and men are deprived of opportunity.

Indeed, with possibly a single exception, the Standard Oil Trust has its dominating hand in each and every interest which dominates the United States—whose influence in the world is now generally recognized. This is not only what everybody should know, but its overwhelmingness

should stir everybody to take a hand in an effort to destroy the methods by which this power was usurped.

The ground I would like completely to cover is about as follows: As applied to the great interests which are now made to dominate everything under Christian rule, the methods are false, unjust, brutal, destructive, and such as lead to exhaustion of the soil, diminished productivity, the enrichment and supremacy of the few, at the expense of the remainder of mankind, through their impoverishment, or extinction, due to the absence of food, or the purveying of improper food. These things are the result of dishonesty and fiendishness, being simply devilish, hellish. Worse they cannot be made.

At nightfall were men deprived of reason for the purpose of, upon its restoration at dawn, beginning anew, it would require ages to develop a social scheme so ruinous as that now practiced by Christendom.

Indeed, there are no methods that can lead to complete and universal ruin other than those now in practice in Christian countries, namely, the centering of husbandry, industries, people and money. In other words, the destruction of opportunities, the result of which means decay.

While all the world gives this centralization credence of being a living thing, and fertilizes and cultivates it, it is on the contrary an abnormality, being a hybrid of greed, brutality, pride, ignorance and bigotry. Without a complete and peaceful transposition, curative efforts through referendum, cooperation, single tax, governmental ownership,

or any other socialistic or fiscal scheme, merely evidence littleness, or dishonesty of purpose. The remedy can be found only, first, in science on the one side, and second, in philosophical governmental enactments on the other.

In face of this centralization, I would like to be able to say to everybody that, in undertaking to uplift man, we are just as irrational, just as insane, as though we were undertaking to create new life for a new world.

“What knowledge is of most worth?” In his essay on education, Spencer’s answer is, “As vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatsoever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that should yield in moment to no other whatever.”

While this is what should be aimed at, it is exactly the opposite of what Christendom has been and is doing. However, should not Spencer have added the word, “develop”—“how to develop and maintain them”?

Since the application of steam and electricity has brought all peoples into intimate relations, modern methods have illuminated to an extent exceeding human conception, the world’s brutality in one instance, and impotency in the other.

The result of all this shows that the present social structure of civilization is on a superficial and abnormal basis. Therefore, so is each and every part of it.

“Nay, take my life and all; pardon not that;
You take my house when you do take the prop

That doth sustain my house; you take my life
When you take the means whereby I live."

Christendom has been and is taking "the prop that doth sustain," what is known as civilization.

Christendom has offended against natural laws. Christendom has left undone those things which it ought to have done, and it has done those things which it ought not to have done; and there is no health in it. But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders. Spare thou those, O God, who confess their faults.

There is but one way to stay retrogression and chaos. There is but one way that leads to advancement and uplifting.

For weal or woe, the world must depend upon Methods. The basis for advancement and uplifting can in no wise be laid other than by the formulation, the initiation, and the maintenance of proper Methods. Their accomplishment depends upon the few, absolutely. By the few, I mean no greater number than can be counted on one's fingers, yea, even of those on one hand.

Man never before was in such vital need of assistance. Never before was the opportunity presented for man to demonstrate himself by his works to be almost superhuman.

In face of the facts presented and others still more overwhelming, I would like to ask those who will instinctively declare my statements extravagant whether language has the power of more than shadowing the blackness of things? And also whether they have given these things a modicum of the attention I have and whether they are as

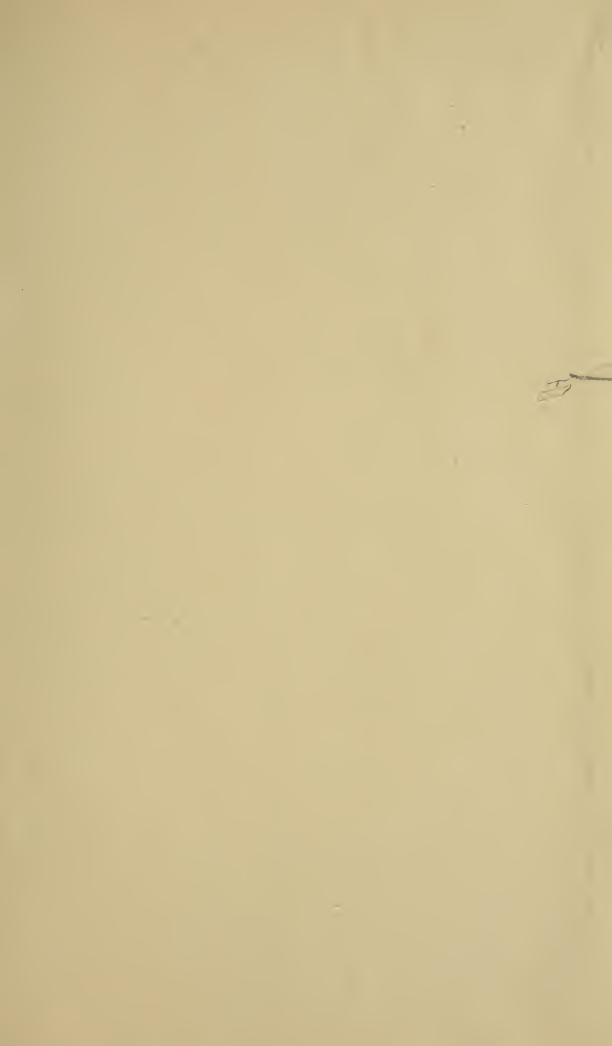
scientifically backed? Though all men now seem to be possessed of that inexplainable something recognized as the tremor of dread, should I treat fully on the little known even to myself relating to modern affairs I would naturally expect the inexperienced and unthinking to discredit the greater part of what I might say, for everything points to a ruin which the people are not yet ready to admit is inevitable.

Unrest, for a remedy, the world has been and is crying. Opportunity, there is for its initiative. Of it, will you or will you not avail yourselves?

And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren; and they hated him yet the more. Genesis, xxxvii, 5.

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